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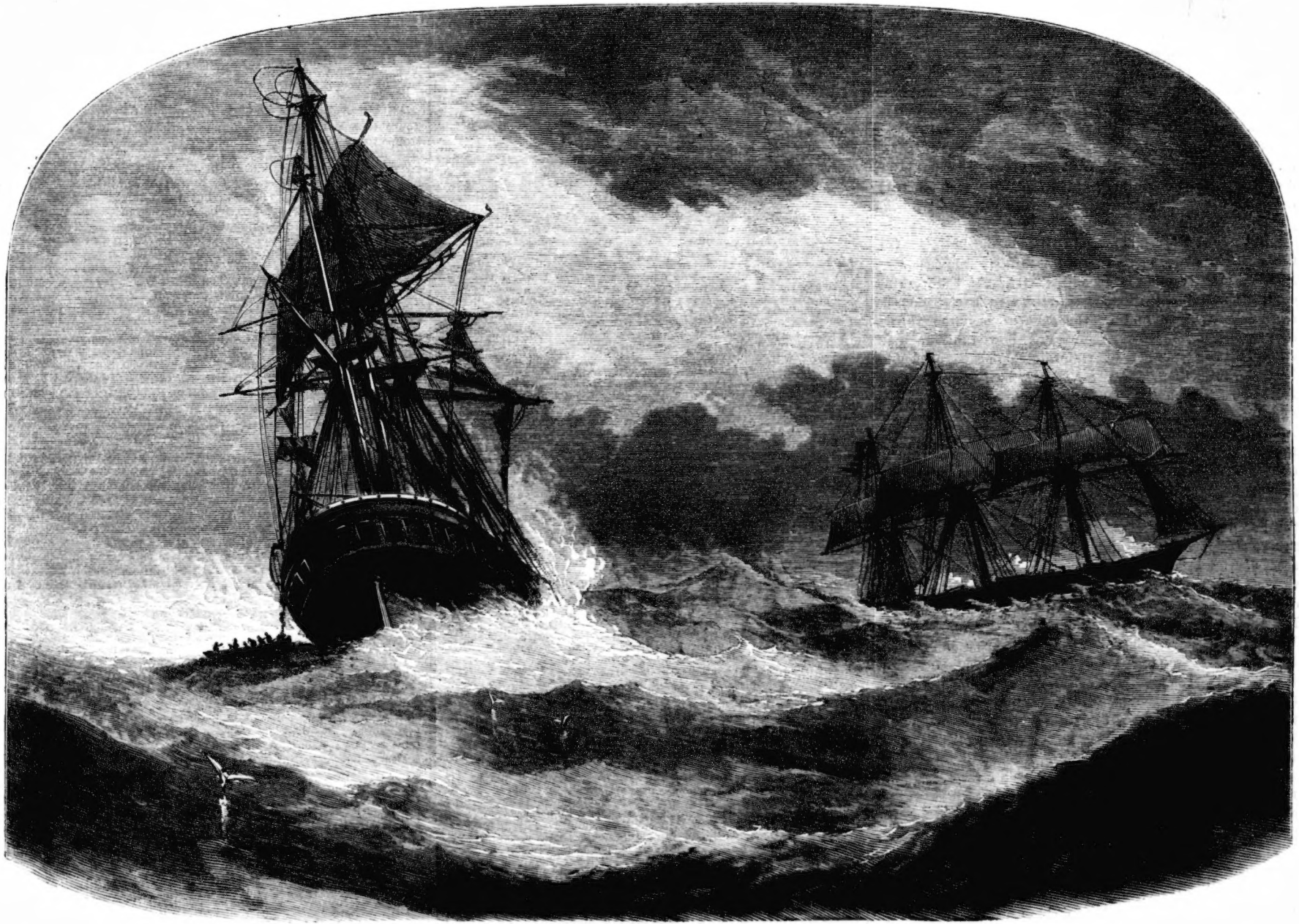
RAILWAYS AND THE PUBLIC.

If any of our readers deem an apology required for our reverting again and again to the railway question, we have two grounds of justification ready to hand—first, the importance of the subject itself; and, second, the bold projects that are being broached regarding it. In these days we are all railway travellers, more or less. Many of us, indeed, are daily travellers by railway; we live in the country, and we come to our work in town by rail in the morning, and go home by the same means in the evening; and if the process of demolition of houses for railway and other purposes goes on at anything like the rate at which it has been progressing of late, a still larger number of us must perforce make our homes in the country while we earn our living in the towns. Railways have taught men to abridge time and despise distance. We are as near home, now, with a railway handy, at five or six miles' distance, as we were wont to be with one mile only intervening, when the sole means of conveyance were "shanks's nag," the tedious omnibus, or the expensive cab. In choosing a house, Paterfamilias looks as carefully to the scale of fares and the train service as he does to the amount of rent, the weight of the local taxation, or the number of rooms he can obtain. Railway fares, in fact, have come to be regarded as part and parcel of house-rent, and are calculated in the estimate of expenditure accordingly. So much as regards what is called "residential traffic," which is increasing in magnitude every day, and will probably continue to increase till half London may be said to live out of town. And

what is true of the metropolis is equally true, in degree, of all large towns. But, apart from local residential traffic, we are all becoming much greater travellers than we were wont to be. As, according to the Laird of Dumbiedykes, it is a poor heart that has not loved at least once in the course of life, so the man or woman who does not make some half-dozen journeys by rail in the year must be a wonderful "stay-at-home" indeed. There are few so poor but can afford to patronise the railway now and then, either on business or for pleasure. To all classes of the community, then, safe travelling, cheap travelling, comfortable travelling, and quick travelling are of importance. Some of these conditions we can generally secure at present; but others we can not. It is, as a rule—subject, however, to exceptions—possible to travel fast enough by railways; but the safety, the economy, and the comfort are not by any means so sure. And yet there is no good reason why they should not all be attainable.

And that brings us to the second of our reasons for reverting to the subject of railways and the public: the boldness of the schemes that are being broached concerning it. One of these projects is the purchase—or, as the favourite phrase runs—the "appropriation of railways by the State;" that is, that the whole of the railways of the country should be bought up by the State, and worked under Government supervision for the benefit of the public, much as the Post Office is managed now, and the telegraph wires are about to be managed. This, of course, is not a new

idea. It was propounded years ago; and that it received some measure of acceptance is indicated by the fact that all railway Acts passed since 1844 (if we recollect aright) have contained clauses reserving to the State the right of purchase, on certain conditions. But, as the exercise of this right would have introduced the principle of a Government monopoly, and as Government monopolies—or, indeed, monopolies of any kind—do not receive much favour in England, the reservation of the right of purchase was deemed more nominal than real, and was not expected ever to be acted on. Opinion, however, is changing on this point. Partly from increased confidence in the honesty and intelligence of our public administrative departments—a confidence which, though little justified by the conduct of some departments, is fairly warranted by the management of others—and partly from the blundering way in which railway affairs have been managed under the existing directorial sway, men are beginning to look with more favour upon the proposal to place the great national highways under the control of officers directly responsible to the nation. This change of feeling is easily accounted for. It is not that Englishmen love and admire private enterprise less, but that they fear private—that is, directorial—blundering more. As we have said, the present system of railway management has failed to secure for the public safe, cheap, and comfortable travelling; and hence certain men of far-reaching views have begun to cast about in their minds to try and discover some plan that shall be more efficient;



RESCUE OF THE CREW OF THE SHIP AMERICANA BY THE ADEPT AT SEA.

and they think they see the foundation of such a plan in the appropriation of the railways by the State. They may be right or they may be wrong. A Government monopoly of travelling may produce serious evils, as some Government monopolies have done; but it may develop great public advantages, such as have resulted from other Government monopolies—the Post Office, for instance. We are not ourselves, with our present lights, prepared to pronounce a decided opinion one way or the other; but this much is patent to everyone, that no system can well be worse, but may be somewhat better, than that to which we are now subject.

As a sort of corollary to State proprietorship of railways, it is proposed to introduce a uniform—or approximately uniform—rate of fares. Mr. Raphael Brandon, Mr. John Arthur Williams, Mr. John Imray, and others, have plans for accomplishing this. Mr. Brandon, we believe, proposes to have one rate of fares for each class of passengers, whatever be the length of the journey; Mr. Imray proposes two sets of fares, one for short journeys under twenty miles, and one for long journeys over twenty miles; and Mr. Williams, in the columns of the *Daily News*, has elaborated a plan of graduated scales of fares for journeys from five miles and under to above fifty miles. But all agree in this, and their calculations are founded on reliable data, that the tariff can be very much lower than obtains on any railway at present, the Metropolitan, with its "workmen's trains" at penny fares, not excepted. Nay, it has even been declared that passengers might be carried with profit from London to Manchester, say, for a penny. This last project certainly does look somewhat chimerical; but who shall take upon him to set limits to the possible? Let us, however, be more moderate in our expectations, and take the scale proposed by Mr. Williams, which is as follows:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Under 5 miles	8s. 4d.	6s. 2d.
Above 5 miles and under 10 miles ..	8s. 8d.	6s. 4d.
Above 10 miles and under 20 miles ..	1s. 0d.	0s. 6d.
Above 20 miles and under 50 miles ..	2s. 6d.	1s. 0d.
Above 50 miles	8s. 0d.	1s. 6d.

Mr. Williams's plan, of course, is based on a system of averages, and these are the grounds upon which he maintains that it may be safely adopted:—"The average fare paid by each second-class passenger in 1866 was 1s. 2d.; the average fare per mile was 1'49d. The average journey of the second-class passenger was therefore a little over nine miles. The average fare paid by the third-class passenger was 85'9d.; the average mileage fare was 0'95 of a penny per mile, which gives an average journey of nine miles. The average journey would, of course, be increased by such rates as I propose; but it will not be by any means so largely increased as might at first be supposed, for long journeys involve expenses beyond that of mere travelling, which are as formidable as the existing fares to the traveller. The great increase would be in short journeys and in suburban traffic. An increase of one third in the average mileage, which would be very large, is here assumed. The average number of passengers per train in 1866 was seventy-five, in the proportion of thirty-two first and second to forty-three third. Taking the first and second as one class, and each passenger as making an average journey of twelve miles, each average train of seventy-five would earn £2 13s. 6d. gross receipts, which, after deducting working expenses at 2s. per train mile, would leave £1 9s. 6d. per train net profit. As there were 3,168,460 trains of seventy-five each in 1866, it follows that there would be a net return of £4,673,478 from passenger traffic.

"But whilst the traffic would be enormously increased, the working charges would proportionately increase very little. Indeed up to a large additional traffic, the working expenses would not increase at all. For, except on the metropolitan lines and in the suburbs of large towns, a great proportion of the trains now run are half empty. 'The number of trains might be reduced one half on most lines,' says Mr. Hawkshaw. From careful statistics kept by the London and North-Western, it appears that on an average the trains which leave the Euston-square station carry less than one third of the number they could carry if full. Moreover, where additional carriages or trains are required they do not add to those general expenses which are constant. 'There is very little difference,' says Mr. Allport, 'between an ordinary light train of five or six carriages and one consisting of ten or twelve carriages.' Sir Daniel Gooch puts it at less than three fourths of a penny per mile, including locomotion and wear and tear of permanent way. The additional cost of each additional train run on a railway, according to the late Mr. Robert Stephenson, in his inaugural address to the Institution of Civil Engineers, is 1s. 3d. a train mile. This, however, is regarded as an over-estimate. But, if we take it that the traffic will be increased only 50 per cent at half the present working expenditure, we have a further net profit of £3,049,642; or a total net revenue from passenger traffic of £7,723,120, as against a net revenue of £7,125,000 in 1866."

The idea of carrying passengers at uniform fares, or nearly uniform fares, irrespective of distance, may at first sight seem absurd; but we beg to remind sceptics that the principle is already in operation as regards letters. The Post Office carries a letter of a given weight any distance for a penny—from the Land's End to John o' Groat's at the same charge as from one postal district of London to another. And there is nothing more unreasonable in carrying passengers at uniform fares, or approximately uniform fares, irrespective of distance, than in conveying letters on the

same system, or, indeed, in carrying passengers at uniform fares irrespective of weight. Of course, if all passengers travelled long distances, the scheme would not work profitably, no more than would uniform fares irrespective of weight if all passengers were extra heavy. It is the average journey that pays; and if the average journey traveller reaps an advantage from the system proposed he need not grudge the extra benefit enjoyed by his long-journey compatriot.

We have only faintly outlined the schemes proposed; but we think we have said enough to justify our placing the subject before our readers; and we are sure that they will agree with us in thinking that, if the proposals of Messrs. Brandon, Williams, and Imray can be reduced to practice, then will come the millennium of railway travelling.

RESCUE OF A SHIP'S CREW AT SEA.

We this week publish an Engraving representing the rescue at sea of the crew of the ship *Americana* by the crew of the *Adept*, Captain Grasart, from Quebec. The story is told in the following curt terms in the log of the *Adept*:—"Civil time on Sunday, Sept. 27, noon, wind W.N.W., commencement of heavy gale. Midnight—Blowing a most terrific hurricane, ship running under foresail, foretopmast blown away, shipped several heavy seas, washing away bulwarks, and doing other damage. 2.8, a.m.—No abatement, tremendous sea running. Noon—Same wind and weather. 3 p.m.—Wind decreasing, set close-reefed maintop-sail, shipped several heavy seas on two occasions, when the whole watch were washed away from the pumps, but fortunately none were lost overboard. About five p.m. observed a ship on the port bow, apparently unmanageable, her head yards swinging about and sails blowing from the yards, part of maintopmast set, showing a signal of distress. Having answered signal, called all hands, furling foresails and hove to under lee until there should be a possibility of rendering assistance. The ship appeared to be waterlogged, the sea making a complete breach over her. During the night our ship laboured heavily, the lee side entirely under water. At daybreak the disabled ship in sight on our weather quarter. Wore ship and stood towards her. Towards noon more moderate; bent and furling topsail. The disabled ship, endeavouring to get before the wind, eventually succeeded in running to leeward of the *Adept* and heaving to. Being on opposite tacks, we again wore ship, set the close-reefed topsails, and stood towards her, and, as night was again coming on, was anxious to board. Got quarter-boat launched safely, in charge of chief officer and four seamen, and succeeded, in two trips, without any accident, in saving all on board, twenty-three in number. The boat's crew had considerable difficulty in accomplishing their task, as the sea was breaking right over the ship from the poop forward. She proved to be the ship *Americana*, Potts, from Quebec for Liverpool. Immediately after getting all on board bore away and proceeded on our voyage. Lat. of *Americana* 47° N., long. 30° W."

SUBSIDENCE OF HAWAII.—A correspondent at Honolulu, writing on Aug. 19 last, before he could have known of the earthquakes in South America, from the 13th to the 16th of that month, says:—"It is believed that Hawaii is sinking into the ocean. Ever since June last unusually high tides have prevailed along the southern and eastern shores, and it is now evident that the island has sunk a few feet on its southern and western shores, and a few inches on the east and north. At Hawaii there has been noticed a continued succession of volcanic waves which cannot be accounted for. The first of these waves was observed at Honolulu on the night of Aug. 13, and at almost the same moment it was noticed 200 miles to the south-east. They were more powerful at those parts of Hawaii which are nearest to the South American coast. They rolled in at the rate of three or four feet per hour for four days. They were not like the sweep of the furious breakers that lashed the shores during the April eruptions, but appeared to be the effects of some gigantic oscillation across the Pacific. The speed of tidal movements through earthquakes is very great. The earthquake wave of April 20 was transmitted from Hawaii to Mexico, California, and Oregon, a distance of from 3000 to 5000 miles, in five hours. On Dec. 23, 1854, a similar wave was transmitted across the entire breadth of the Pacific Ocean, from Japan to California, in 12h. 38m. These facts convey a very impressive idea of the tremendous power required to disturb the whole body of an ocean for 10,000 miles by a movement distinct from the tidal swing.

THE LONDON POOR.—It has been brought to the attention of the Poor-Law Board that some of the West-End parishes are again breaking the law by refusing relief to wayfarers, and so compelling the vagrants either to throng to parishes where the law is carried out or to huddle on doorsteps. These facts were brought out at a recent meeting of the Marylebone guardians, when, on Mr. Douglas, the governor, reporting that there had been an increase in the number of wayfarers admitted during the week, one of the guardians, Mr. Taverner, said it had come to his knowledge that wayfarers had come to Marylebone after having been refused at St. George's, Hanover-square, and at Westminster; and he desired to know what answer the Poor-Law Board had given to a letter which had been sent from the guardians drawing attention to these serious infractions of the law. The law was that casuals should be dealt with in some manner, and the Marylebone guardians had provided wards which were said to be too good; but they had only carried out the law in providing those wards, and if the wards were filled no other vagrants who applied were refused, but were taken into the body of the house. Of course it was unfair for this parish to be burdened with any more than its share of the vagrancy of London. Mr. Churchwarden Bouldin said the Poor-Law Board had acknowledged the complaint of the guardians, and the answer was read. It was in effect a mere statement that the guardians' letter had been received, and saying that the subject should "receive consideration." The guardians, on hearing this, said the Poor-Law Board, it might have been supposed, would have given an answer offhand whether a parish could refuse to deal in some manner with vagrants, for it has hitherto been understood that a parish by any refusal forfeits its claim to have the cost of providing for casuals paid out of the "General Metropolitan Fund."

A LADY POLITICIAN.—The *Morning Herald* lately published a delightful letter, written by Lady Pigott to a Cambridge elector, urging him to support Lord John Manners and Lord Royston at the poll on account of their attachment to the Irish Church. We call it a delightful letter because of the pleasant proof it afforded of the aptitude of women for political work. We are sure no member of the sterner sex could have written anything half so charming on so dry a theme as anything in which domestic cares and public interests were so happily blended. Her Ladyship begins by apologising to the elector for not being able to pay him a visit to persuade him to vote, in person; but the truth is, "I have only a pony carriage at command just now, which Sir Robert uses." This is very adroit. Here, with one touch of the pen, is the elector at once taken into the family confidence and made aware of the genteel poverty of the Pigotts in pony-chaises. A male Pigott (and we say this without intending the slightest disrespect to Sir Robert) would never have thought of this. His excuse would have been mere business, or, if very imaginative, he might have invented a fall from a horse and a broken arm; but it is an absolute certainty that his ingenuity would have found its limit there. It will easily be seen, on the other hand, that there are practically no limits to the family excuses that a female politician has at her command. A teething baby or a sick lapdog might at any time serve as substitutes for the "one pony" for purposes of ornamental variety. Her Ladyship, having taken the elector into her confidence, next proceeds to offer him her advice. He is to vote against the disestablishment of the Irish Church, in the name and for the sake of liberty of conscience. This is nothing less than a stroke of fun, and in fun, of course, as in some other things, all is fair. If we were not sure her Ladyship simply intended to be humorous, we might feel tempted to ask how the cause of liberty of conscience can possibly be served by our putting such a tax upon the Irish, in favour of an alien creed, as practically amounts, in their case, to a restraint upon freedom of worship. But perhaps what her Ladyship meant, after all, was the liberty of my conscience to take what liberties it likes with yours, a sense in which the phrase meets with a very general acceptance. "Honest Christians," says her Ladyship, in continuation, "even those who hold Whig doctrines, must shake their heads ominously at the thoughts of such men as Gladstone or Bright coming into office." This image of the believers shaking their heads is very effective; if her Ladyship had thought of coupling with it that of the unbelievers wagging their tails (dogs that they are) with joy at the same prospect of political evil, she would have made her picture perfect. "I am no bigot," she goes on to say, "but I feel sure that every true Christian, no matter what his denomination, social order, or true British-hearted Constitutional-loving Disraeli in power." But, perhaps, by this time, our readers may consider they have had enough of Lady Pigott. —*Eastern Eve.*

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The *France* and the *Etendard*, alluding to rumours of an approaching modification of the laws on the internal administration of the empire, state that no one can imagine that the Government could propose to the Chamber to lessen the extent of the liberal measures voted in last session. On the other hand, it would be premature to add to those measures without their having had time to bear the fruits expected from them. The *Etendard* adds that the Emperor has expressed himself in this sense at a recent council of Ministers.

Commenting upon the manifesto issued by the Government at Madrid, the *France* says:—"The Spanish revolution has acquired the sympathies of Europe by the moderation with which it has been conducted; but the Powers will not recognise the revolution before knowing in what it is to end."

The waters of the river Loire have greatly risen, and the valleys of the Aveyron and Lot are completely inundated, causing immense damage to the land under cultivation.

ITALY.

In consequence of the negotiations at Vienna for the restoration of the pictures and other objects of art and antiquity carried away by the deposed Princes, the Duke of Modena has restored to Italy a most valuable collection—14,000 in number—of coins and medals. In this great collection the first numismatic scholar of Italy (Cavedoni) found the materials for the endless variety of essays and dissertations published by him during his long life, which are now to be collected and given to the world at the expense of the Italian Government.

The great success of the Tobacco Loan is generally regarded in Florence as having secured the Italian finances from any kind of embarrassment capable of being foreseen for a considerable period. With the beginning of 1869 will come into operation the grinding tax, the new registration and stamp duties, and those changes in the provincial system of collecting the taxes, from the joint operation of which the restoration of the finances to a normal state is anticipated. The object of the Tobacco Loan was to square accounts for the present year. There still remains, however, another important financial operation, the sanctioning of which will devolve on the reassembled Chambers—such a loan on the Church property as will enable the Government to put a stop to the forced paper currency. It is reported that Count Cambray Digny is now in treaty with the same parties who have succeeded in obtaining for the Government the tobacco concession, with a view to bringing out, with their co-operation, another financial measure connected with the Church lands.

PORTUGAL.

A Royal decree has been issued suppressing the Council of Public Instruction. This step is said to have been taken from motives of economy.

PRUSSIA.

The *Provinzial Correspondenz*, in an article upon the deficit in the Budget of 1869, says that it is to be expected the Government will endeavour to cover this deficit, as it is only of a temporary nature, not by fresh taxes, but by measures of an equally temporary character, and, if possible, without further increasing the financial burdens of the people.

The much-discussed question as to whether Rendsburg would be turned into a fortified town has been settled by a Cabinet order, in accordance with which the town is not to be fortified.

AUSTRIA.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath the Minister of Finance brought forward and explained a bill for reducing the capital of the national Bank to 20,250,000 fl. He expressed hopes that a subvention from the State would not be necessary. Count Taaffe presented bills relating to the military forces, and particularly to the landwehr and landsturm. He stated that the proposals submitted by him were based upon principles of freedom. The term of service in the line would be three years, and in the reserve seven years. The strength of the army and navy on a war footing would be 800,000 men, and he showed that these figures demonstrated the unity of the two portions of the empire. The Minister concluded by recommending the speedy consideration of the proposed measures, in view of the general political situation.

At the requisition of General Kolin, Governor of Bohemia, who apprehended further excesses, the Government has ordered more troops to be sent there.

ROUMANIA.

The renewed persecution of the Jews in Roumania is only to be attributed to the deep feeling of hatred entertained towards that race in a half-civilised country; but the immediate cause of the recent outrages appears to have been of the most trifling and accidental character. According to a private letter published in the *Vienna Presse*, a Jew asked a young Christian boy to unrip two pieces of cloth which were sewn together. The boy used a knife for the purpose, cut his hand somewhat badly, and ran bleeding and howling into the street. The noise which he made soon collected a crowd, and it must be assumed that his injury was attributed to the ill-treatment of the Jew. At all events, no further excuse was required for breaking into the synagogues, destroying the furniture in more than twenty private houses, and attacking the Jews wherever they could be found. The damage done in the principal synagogue alone is estimated at 4000 ducats. The military did not interfere till the riot was over. The Jews wished to telegraph for assistance, but the telegraph officers would forward no despatches relating to the subject.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial ukase has been issued, dated Sept. 16, subordinating the direction of the United Greek Church to the Ministry of Public Worship.

There is a spice of humour in the satisfaction which the Russian Government has lately given an aggrieved Prussian. The book-keeper of a mercantile house in Thorn was arrested last July in the Russian town of Riezawa, by the Burgomaster of that place, on a perfectly unfounded charge of an intention to smuggle. Although the bookkeeper succeeded in establishing his respectability, he was thrown into a dirty prison cell, and kept there twenty-four hours. His principal of course complained of this most unjustifiable treatment, and has lately received an official communication that the Burgomaster has also been imprisoned twenty-four hours, and in the same prison in which he had shut up the unhappy bookkeeper.

DENMARK.

The Landsting of the Diet has unanimously adopted the address in reply to the speech from the throne. In Tuesday's sitting of the Folksting amendments to the address proposed by the agricultural party were rejected, and the address in its original form was adopted by 62 votes against 31. The reply of the King to the addresses was read on Wednesday in both Chambers. His Majesty notes with satisfaction the agreement of the national representatives with the views of the Government on foreign affairs.

THE UNITED STATES.

Seymour and Blair have not been withdrawn as the Democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency in favour of Chief Justice Chase, as had been reported. Mr. Seymour begins his speech-making tour forthwith. The Democrats are somewhat demoralised. General Grant's election is considered certain.

The latest intelligence show that the Republicans have carried the elections in Ohio; but their majority is reduced to 16,000. The Republicans have also carried the elections in Indiana, but by a majority of 1000 only, which shows a Democratic gain of 13,000. Seven members of Congress have been gained by the Democrats by the late elections.

Richard H. Dana has been nominated for Congress by the Massachusetts Republicans in opposition to General Butler. General McClellan has written a letter expressing his hope that the Democrats will succeed at the ensuing election; but declaring, at the same time, his intention to avoid participation in the political canvass.

The Georgia Legislature has ejected members for having over an eighth part of negro blood in their veins.

An official report from Camilla confirms the previous reports of General Meade and the local sheriffs. The report states that there was no evidence that the white Republicans had urged the negroes to violence, but that the riot commenced through a shot from a drunken white bystander. It is reported that arms have been shipped by the Loyal League in Missouri for the use of the negroes in Arkansas. Four thousand stands of arms arrived at Memphis, but the boats all refused to convey them to their point of destination. In a riot at Opelousas, in Louisiana, between whites and negroes, one of the former and two of the latter were killed and several were wounded.

General Sherman has telegraphed to the War Department that more troops are necessary to prevent a protracted Indian war.

MEXICO.

Advices from Mexico, via New York, are to Sept. 2. President Juarez, in a message to Congress, congratulates the nation on the failure of all the recent rebellions, except in the still unsettled state of Tamaulipas, and hopes that Congress will pass laws to favour commerce and thereby increase the public revenue. He describes the condition of Mexico in very satisfactory terms.

HAYTI.

News from Hayti state that the Haytian corvette Galatea had sunk the Cacos cruisers Sylvain and Liberté. Salnave, on board the Galatea, had gone to bombard Miragoane. Cabral was captured and shot by the Haytians. Salnave has captured Goave.

PARAGUAY.

The Paraguayans have abandoned Tebiquary, and General Lopez is at Villa Rica with 15,000 men. The Allies, to the number of 35,000, have reached Villa Franca, and are marching northwards to Assumption.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The latest accounts from China and Japan show the prospects of the Christian missionaries to be anything but encouraging in those countries. At Yang-Chow, Mr. Taylor, the head of the Protestant mission, and his party have narrowly escaped death at the hands of a mob of infuriated Chinese, some thousands strong, who attacked and burnt the mission-house; and a decree laying the Christian religion under a formal interdict has been posted up at Homura and the gates of Yokohama. The British and American Consuls have actively interfered on behalf of the injured missionaries.

INDIA.

The cholera has disappeared from Calcutta. It is stated that the Viceroy was to leave Simla for the Madras presidency on Oct. 25.

Grain riots are said to have occurred in some parts of Central India. The want of rain throughout the upper provinces had created apprehensions of famine, both in the British territory and the native States of Rajpootana in Central India. Instructions have been issued to all the authorities as to the course to be pursued. Rain, however, had fallen in many places, and the prospects are much better.

The headquarters of the frontier troops were advanced to Orchee on Sept. 28, and the troops marched in on the following day. Akound Swat is now siding with the British. Most of the Huzzanzajees and independent Swates have submitted. The heat is great, but the troops are healthy.

Feroze Shah was reported to have left for Cabul and Bokhara with one or two followers, and the report has since been confirmed.

THE SUBMERSION OF ARICA, SOUTH AMERICA.

We have already placed before our readers some account of the terrible earthquake which lately visited the western seaboard of South America, destroying eight cities, the most important on that coast, and making its terrible influence felt northward from Arica, the central point, to Callao, a distance of about 650 miles, and southward to Cobija, in Bolivia, a distance of 280 miles or more. The worst fears are fully confirmed, and the horrible scenes and incidents at first but vaguely imagined are set out in later accounts in pictures but too real. The Peruvian seaport town of Arica, the submersion of which is depicted in our engraving, was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1605, and now, with seven other cities, it has actually ceased to exist. Arica, as we have said, seems to have been the focus of the shock. In the mountainous parts of the country, at the back of this populous coast town, a sensation was experienced as from the collision of two heavy masses; and the hidden convulsion was followed by three fearful undulations of the earth, each undulation accompanied by a tidal wave, the second of greater lateral extent than the first, and the third larger, in turn, than the second. A witness of the disastrous effects at Arica says:—

"The hour was that when by custom most of the inhabitants had just closed their daily labours and were at their homes. The instant the startling indications of an earthquake were felt there was a general rush for uncovered spaces, which were reached by many uninjured, but not by all. The streets became a scene of terror. All the houses in the city trembled like a person affected with the ague. Then they surged, and some of them fell to pieces with crash after crash. At this juncture, when the undulations were active, the earth opened in several places in long and almost regular lines. The fissures were from one to three inches in width. The sensation was distinct, as though something was rolling underneath. From every fissure there belched forth dry earth like dust, which was followed by a stifling gas. Owing to the demolition of buildings and the general destruction of all kinds of property, and the dust belched forth as well as that set in motion by the general tumult, a dense cloud was formed over the city and obscured the light. Beneath the cloud was the gas, which oppressed every living creature, and would have suffocated all these if it had lingered longer stationary than it did, which was only about ninety seconds. The undulations were three in number. Each succeeding one was of greater magnitude than the former. When the undulations ceased, the cloud of dust ascended and dispersed, and the light was restored. Then quakes at short intervals succeeded, as though subterranean explosions or collisions were taking place. At this time people from all parts of the city fled to the hills, amid falling stones and timbers, which descended from swaying walls and broadly rent buildings just on the eve of crumbling into perfect ruin. Some were struck down dead by the falling materials and others were maimed, while all were made to stagger from side to side like people in a state of intoxication. Many of both sexes carried children in their arms, and those who had not these carried articles of value. The avarice of some was stronger than fear, even amid this terrible confusion; and hence there were those who dallied to collect valuables, many of whom suffered for their temerity either by the sacrifice of their lives or otherwise. As the rush for the hills continued, and stones and materials of all kinds were falling, and houses and parts of these were crashing, numerous people were struck down, and either killed or dangerously hurt. The water in the harbour was now receding from the shore, bearing with it all the shipping, at rapid speed. Then the current changed, and, before an almost overhanging, tremendous wave, the vessels came back, tossed one way and then another, or whirled about as though they were only floating logs; and on the very summit of this immense volume of water rode the United States steamer Wateree. The huge wave dashed against the stone mole or pier and shattered it to pieces, then swept from its path what was standing of the Custom-house and almost every vestige of the ruins of other buildings. It rolled over the already destroyed houses of the city, and set a myriad of

articles afloat, which eddied in every direction; while, at the same time, the vessels and floating materials were forced ahead of the wave's, at this time, curling and foaming summit. Everything which it encountered in its course was swept away in an instant. Even great masses of stone were rolled over and over. When the force of the wave was spent it retired, and in a short time the equilibrium of the water was restored, and then it occupied about the same line, and presented nearly the same appearance as it did before the earthquake. The vessels carried inland were a terrible sight. Most of them were bottom upward. Their masts had been snapped like sticks. All this dreadful picture the refugees on the hills were now beholding. Many of them did so with the most marked evidences of fear, because quakes of the earth were still felt at short intervals. The Wateree was grounded inland at a quarter of a mile from the beach, on the line of a railroad. As far as heard from, only one life was lost on board. Near the Wateree a Peruvian war-vessel was also grounded, and so gently that none of its rigging nor any of its timbers were impaired. On board the Peruvian war-steamer America, which is a total wreck, eighty lives were reported to have been lost. The United States store-ship Fredonia was upset, and all her crew except three drowned, according to report. Those who escaped were the captain, surgeon, and a paymaster, who were on shore when the earthquake occurred, and sought refuge on the hills. A British vessel, called the Chanarillo, lost many of her crew, who were tumbled overboard. A United States brig, name unknown, foundered with all on board. The vessel, it is reported, was laden with guano. The rest of the shipping destroyed were South American coasters. The fatal casualties in the city were about fifty, and the other casualties about one hundred. The total loss on shipboard was about 300, principally fatal. The refugees remained on the hills for two days, during which time they suffered greatly for food; at the same time, the quakes continued as before, at intervals. In time their sufferings became so intense that the males had to go in search of food, a limited quantity of which they found in a damaged condition, and with this they succoured their families. The second morning after the earthquake a light-draught coasting-vessel entered the harbour, but did not remain long at anchor. As soon as the captain became aware of what had happened, he took on board a number of people, and left with them for Callao; thence one of the parties got to Panama."

It may be gathered from other reports that the principal part of Arica was levelled by the first shock, and that the second completed the work of destruction. Many people who could not get out of their houses were crushed to death. The wife of Lieutenant-Commander W. L. Johnson, of the Wateree, was killed by a piece of timber falling on her while with her husband in the streets of Arica, making their escape. The number of the killed in Arica is not precisely known, but is calculated at 200. The completeness of the destruction and desolation is awful. Not the buildings only, but the trees are gone; and no living thing is seen in the streets, save now and then the searcher for spoil or for a dear lost one.

In different places the shocks lasted from two to seven minutes, and caused greater ravages than any similar calamity that ever befel the same country before; for not only were whole towns shaken down, and their destruction completed by fire, but the sea, retiring to extraordinary distances, returned on the coast at the rate of ten miles an hour, and with a wave fully 50 ft. high, that covered the towns and swept away in its reflux everything within its power, leaving big ships high and dry. The places where the convulsion was felt most severely are Arequipa, fifteen leagues inland, and Moquegua, ten leagues distant. The first of these cities, as has been already stated, is built in the lap of a volcano called "Misti," which opened and threw forth earth and ashes.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

MARSHAL SERRANO.

FRANCISCO SERRANO, Marshal of Spain and Duke de la Torre, who has played so prominent a part in late events in the Peninsula, was born at the end of the last century, and acquired his first military experience in the War of Independence. Originally devoted to the interests of the queen-mother, he was one of those who brought about the fall of Espartero in 1843. After the restoration of Maria-Christina, Serrano coalesced with Narvaez in the latter's attempts to overthrow the Minister Olozaga. Shortly after the marriage of the young Queen Isabella, in 1846, Serrano obtained an influence over the Royal mind which occasioned great difference between the King Consort and herself, and which caused some scandal. The Ministry of the Duke de Sotomayer, which attempted to destroy his influence, was overthrown by him, while that of M. de Salamanca, which he supported, yielded in its turn to the storm of public indignation which assailed it. After this, Serrano turned Liberal, and, just before the accession to power of Narvaez, accepted the Captaincy-General of Granada. Being implicated in a rising at Saragossa, in 1854, he was exiled; but the revolution of July, in that year, brought him back, and he became an active supporter of the O'Donnell-Espartero Cabinet. In the rupture between these two eminent statesmen which followed he sided with the former; and, having been nominated Captain-General of New Castile—an appointment which placed Madrid in his power—he played into O'Donnell's hands in the coup d'état of 1856. In the following year he was sent as Ambassador at Paris; and in 1859 he was appointed Director and Colonel-General of Artillery.

Serrano, who had latterly attached himself to the Union Liberal party formed by O'Donnell, was engaged in putting down the abortive insurrection which led to the exile of Prim. On the accession to power of Gonzalez Bravo, after the death of Narvaez, however, he became an object of suspicion to the Government; and, along with several of the most eminent military chiefs and politicians in Spain, was banished to the Canary Islands. Common misfortunes and common wrongs induced Serrano and Prim, and the parties they respectively represented, to make common cause against the tyranny of the Queen and her Ministers, and the result is the revolution of which Spain has just been the scene. Serrano, as our readers are aware, occupies the post of President of the Provisional Government, Prim taking the nominally lower but really more potent position of Minister of War.

THE BATTLE OF ALCOLEA.

We have already published as full and intelligible an account as has yet appeared of the combat at Alcolea, the result of which had so important an influence on the course of events. Our engraving this week represents the scene of the fight while the action was in progress. A correspondent thus describes the arrival at Madrid of part of the wounded on both sides:—"The men wounded at the battle near Cordova have arrived in Madrid. The least seriously injured have been transferred from the railway station to their barracks by omnibuses. The more seriously wounded are being carried through the streets on litters. I have just met a young officer—a lieutenant, I believe—who fought under Novalliches. He was lying upon a number of pillows, carried by four soldiers, and was guarded by a detachment of armed civilians. The guard was, I imagine, intended to protect him from insult; but if that was their design it was most unnecessary. There is a great crowd at the railway station, consisting principally of women—the wives, sisters, or other relations of soldiers who have been serving in Andalusia; but its behaviour is admirable. The wounded men, some of whom, if not all, have been fighting against the popular and now the successful cause, are received with quiet and almost melancholy respect, and there does not seem to be the slightest inclination to cast blame upon them for their obedience to the orders of their Generals. It is by no means a pleasant sight, this transportation of wounded men, and is well calculated to moderate all the feelings of exultation which have lately been uppermost in the minds of the people of Madrid. The young officer whom I have just mentioned was almost as pale as the white cushions upon which he was lying; and, though he smiled upon the people as they uncovered to him as he passed

along, even in forming the smile his lips were distorted by the agony which he was evidently suffering from his wounds."

ARRIVAL OF SERRANO IN MADRID.

Marshal Serrano, who entered Madrid some days before his compatriot Prim, arrived during the afternoon of Oct. 3 at the railway station near the Paseo of Atocha, accompanied by a small body of troops, principally cavalry, and sailors who served under him in the battle of Alcolea. He was received by deputations from the army and the Junta, from the students and the district committees of Madrid, and by a large number of people who had obtained permission to be present. The ovation within the station was decidedly cordial and enthusiastic, but it was nothing to that which awaited him outside and in his passage through the streets of Madrid. The road to the Government House in the Puerta del Sol lay by the Prado and the Carrera de San Geronimo. All the line of route was crowded with people, and the gaily-decorated balconies of the houses were filled with ladies and children in gala costume. As the procession marched out of the station-yard, it was headed by a detachment of the civil guard or gendarmerie which had acted as the General's escort in Andalusia. Immediately after, on horseback, came Serrano himself, accompanied by General Ros de Olano, the military governor of Madrid, and General Joveller, Quartermaster-General. Behind were carriages containing other of the Generals who had fought in Andalusia, and officers of the navy who had commenced the movement at Cadiz. Then there were more squadrons of the civil guard and a detachment of dragoons who had come from Andalusia, and of which both the horses and men looked weary and travel-stained. After them there were carriages containing some of the principal inhabitants of Madrid, and the line was closed by a picked detachment of the new National Guard, which had been specially selected for that duty. When the General appeared he was hailed with the loudest cheers and the warmest acclamations. Men danced round him in the streets, grasped and kissed his hand, and seemed ready almost to embrace the horse that had the proud distinction to carry him. Ladies leaned far over the balconies, gazing eagerly upon the victorious General, and showering blessings upon his head. Some gave rather a practical shape to their blessings by dropping their handkerchiefs as he passed under their windows. The shouting and waving of handkerchiefs in the Carrera had prepared the crowds in the Puerta del Sol for his approach; and, as the General rode into the square, the pent-up enthusiasm of the people found vent in the most tremendous shouts and almost screams of delight. Men, and even women, threw themselves before his horse, to obtain the honour of touching his hands, and, as he turned either and thither to gratify their desires, and bowed right and left to the ladies in the balconies or in the square, he was almost pulled from his horse by his admirers. It was only with the greatest difficulty that he could make his way through the crowd, and over and over again some of his companions or his escort had to interfere to make a passage for him. The Spaniards are, on such occurrences as these, exceedingly demonstrative. Men laughed, screamed, and danced with delight, and fairly jumped into each other's arms in the violence of their excitement, while the women, more moderate in their transports, but probably not less earnest in their emotions, wept quietly with joy. The General himself appeared hardly less moved than his admirers. Often he glanced upwards to the balconies, and often downwards to the crowd; and whether he looked upwards or downwards his eyes flashed with bright glances of pleasure and happy emotion. Serrano is a fine soldierly-looking man, with a lofty but pleasant expression of countenance. He wore the undress uniform of a general officer. The blue frock-coat was thrown open, and showed a white waistcoat of fair extent and spotless purity. Great as was the enthusiasm exhibited in favour of the victor of Alcolea, other promoters and leaders of the revolution were not forgotten; and the cheers for Prim were both loud and general.

THE RECEPTION OF PRIM IN MADRID.

Cordial as was the reception accorded to Marshal Serrano, that which greeted the entry of Prim into the capital cast it completely into the shade. It was expected that the General would reach Madrid about one o'clock on Wednesday, Oct. 7; and very early in the forenoon the military and civil authorities commenced their preparations for his reception; while the occupants of houses upon the line of route which he was to follow made haste to complete the decorations of their dwellings. The hangings which made their appearance a week before had remained upon the balconies of the houses in the Carrera San Geronimo; but that morning they appeared to have doubled in number, tripled in brightness, and quadrupled in extent. Where before only the balconies were hung with coloured cloth, long streamers now extended from story to story, and in many instances the whole fronts of the houses were covered with rich carpets and bright-coloured curtains. The houses in the Calle de Alcalá were not so profusely decorated as those in the Carrera San Geronimo; but in front of the Ministry of Finance (the building formerly occupied as the Custom-house of Madrid) there had been erected a triumphal arch, and another of nearly similar construction spanned the Plaza de las Cortes, the open space in front of the building in which the Spanish Cortes are wont to assemble. These arches were simple in construction, but elegant and effective in design. The principal materials employed were branches of odoriferous pine-trees, and the only decorations were red and yellow flags, and medallions bearing the portraits or names of Prim, Serrano, Topete, and other heroes of the revolution. Several regiments of all arms, and numberless battalions of the newly-formed National Guard, proceeded into the station-yard, or took up their positions along the Prado; and these operations could not be performed without a great deal of marching and countermarching, much playing of bands and sounding of trumpets, and more galloping hither and thither of plumed Generals and anxious aides-de-camp. The National Guard turned out in much greater numbers and in still better order than on the day of Serrano's entry. All faces were beaming with a joyous kindliness of expression, and most of the men carried artificial or natural flowers—some, indeed, huge bouquets—in the muzzles of their rifles. It was a gay and martial scene, and yet it had its homely and domestic features; for women and children mingled with the armed men, the former casting admiring and affectionate glances as husband, lover, or brother passed by, either in gay uniform or in the plain garb of the workman; while the little ones caught at the bright barrels of the rifles, or, with childish covetousness, begged for the flowers which adorned their muzzles.

The most noticeable thing about the crowd in the streets was the quietness, order, and regularity of its proceedings, and the absence of all rough humour or horse-play, such as it is the habit of English crowds to indulge in when they are long kept waiting for any spectacle. There appeared to be no "chaff"; there was certainly no bonneting, no jostling, no rushing about in groups or lines, to the annoyance and irritation of men and the alarm and distress of women. The behaviour of the people through the long hours of waiting was of a piece with their conduct all through the Revolution—quiet, orderly, and discreet to an extreme. Yet it was not a dull crowd. There was plenty of lively and animated conversation; many a hearty congratulation, many a lively jest, were exchanged among its members; and all countenances wore the bright, cheerful look of hope and expectation, instead of the dull, sad gaze of doubt, suspicion, and alarm which they wore when I first came to Madrid.

General Prim reached the station about four o'clock, but it was nearly five before those in the centre of the city saw any sign of his approach. Towards the latter hour the Carrera San Geronimo and the Calle de Alcalá had got fuller and fuller, and a dense crowd of many thousands of people had assembled in the Puerta del Sol itself, where the fountain threw its often varied jets up into the bright sunshine. The movements of the crowd, now separated into groups, and now united in a solid body, lent animation to this



SUBMERSION OF ARICA, PERU, DURING THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE.

Caspar, America

generally somewhat dull-looking place; and hovering above all was the light-blue cloud thrown up by the smoke of the cigarettes. At last some one who was straining his eyes down the Calle de Alcalá observed flags in motion, and gave the glad tidings that "the General"—there was that day but one General in Madrid—was approaching. First came a party of the National Guard; and then a model of a man-of-war's galley on wheels, covered with pine branches and drawn by four grey horses. The galley was occupied by a dozen sailors besides civilians, and a short mast carried a placard bearing the name of Topete. This was a just acknowledgment of the share taken by the navy in the revolution, and the boat and its occupants were loudly cheered as they moved along. After this part of the procession had passed there was a long interval, and nothing happened. At last the shouting which had for some time been heard in the distance came nearer and nearer. Hats and handkerchiefs were waving from every window and every balcony, and it was known that the hero of the hour, the idol of the people, was drawing near. On they came—a brilliant group—beneath the triumphal arch and along the richly-decorated and densely-crowded street. Prim, on a chestnut horse, with rich scarlet harness—a small, hardy-looking man, with a bright, keen glance, sitting low in his saddle, bowing right and left in acknowledgment of the rapturous greetings of the people—not outwardly too much elated, but his face flushed and his eyes flashing with justifiable pride and satisfaction. On his bridle hand rides Serrano, Duc de la Torre, in full military uniform—proud, sedate, and soldierly; and behind and before are a numerous staff, whose utmost exertions are required to keep the people from crowding round Prim's horse and hopelessly impeding his progress. Wreaths are showered upon him from every balcony; impulsive ladies waste good cambric by dropping it among the crowd; and men and women alike are shouting till they are hoarse. Prim wore the undress uniform of a general officer, with the stars of his orders of knighthood. Slowly, and with much difficulty, the General made his way into the Puerta del Sol, now crowded with



MARSHAL SERRANO, DUKE DE LA TORRE, AND PRESIDENT OF THE SPANISH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

people, and only half illumined by the last rays of the setting sun; and when his presence became known, there went up from that vast mass of people a shout so earnest, so loud, so deep, as has never before been heard in Madrid, and within the experience of living man may never be heard again—"Viva Prim!"—repeated again and again. It was like the voice of a giant; and it was the voice of a giant—but a giant that had proved that he could be merciful as he was strong; a giant that had overthrown his enemies without cruelty or bloodshed; a giant that had changed the whole order of things without half an hour of disturbance or an instant of disorder. That giant was the people of Madrid; and at that moment they may be said to have taken Prim in their giant arms and hugged him to their giant breast. Small though the hero seemed in presence of that mighty crowd, small enough almost to be the "Jack" of the old story, he had no reason to fear the embrace; and his port rose, and his quick, eager glance flashed brighter and brighter as the shouts swelled around him, and men and women pressed forward to kiss his hand or touch the saddle-cloth of his horse. It was a proud moment—a prouder no man, however high in rank, can ever hope to experience.

By the time Prim reached the Puerta del Sol it had got nearly dark; indeed, the lamps were already lighted in some of the streets, and he made a short progress before he returned to the Hotel de Paris, where he had established his headquarters. Upon entering the hotel he at once proceeded to a drawing-room on the first floor, and stepped out upon a balcony which overlooks the Puerta del Sol. He was received with tremendous shouts from the crowd; but, upon his raising his hand as a signal that he was about to speak, the acclamations at once subsided, and perfect silence was secured. It was not much that the General had to say. He thanked the people for the welcome which they had given to him, congratulated them upon the triumph of the revolutionary cause; and then, humorously remarking that he was not a missionary to detain them with a speech of half an hour's length, quietly withdrew.



THE FIGHT AT ALCOLBA.

THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

THE manifesto of the Provisional Government of Spain, which was issued on Tuesday, in the form of a diplomatic circular, after explaining the causes of the overthrow of the late Government, says that the principle of popular sovereignty, now naturalised in Spain, is the principle of national life, and that that sovereignty will decree by its representatives a complete system of liberties. The manifesto states that it is the desire of the Government to be on good terms with foreign Powers, and that it hopes to obtain their moral support. If they do not follow the example of America in recognising the revolution it will not be discouraged, but will quietly pursue its task, having no foreign intervention to fear. It trusts, however, that the support will be accorded.

The central Junta of Madrid has issued a proclamation, declaring itself dissolved, and the Ministry having decreed the dissolution of the other Juntas, most of those bodies already announce that they have ceased to exist. The Junta of Barcelona, however, has decided to remain in office, and has forwarded to the authorities at Madrid special reasons for this step. Before surrendering its functions the Madrid Junta passed a series of resolutions, proposing, among other things, the abolition of the punishment of death, and the establishment of a National Rifle Association. The Junta also propose that the colonies should be represented in the Cortes by four members; and that all children born of women who are slaves shall be declared free, their freedom to date from Sept. 17. The Junta are further of opinion that the question of the form of government for Spain being one of the utmost importance no decision should be come to upon it without full discussion previously, and that the vote of a plebiscite before the electors had had time for such discussion would not be a satisfactory expression of the national will. They think that the people have not had sufficient opportunity for deciding what form of government would best suit them, or what person should be chosen to fill the highest office of the State. They propose, therefore, that the Provisional Government should declare it to belong to the Constituent Assembly alone to decide the question of the future form of government, while they at the same time disclaim any intention of ignoring the right of every Spaniard to "express his opinion or manifest his personal sympathies."

The Minister of Justice has issued a decree ordering the immediate suppression of all monasteries, convents, chapels, congregations, and other religious establishments of both sexes founded since July 29, 1837, and the transfer of all their property, movable and immovable, to the State. A decree has also been issued by the Minister of Justice dissolving the Society of St. Vincent de Paul and ordering the civil governors to take an inventory of the papers and funds belonging to that society.

The Minister of Justice has given orders that every case of arbitrary arrest in violation of the privacy of domicile shall be brought before the Courts.

The President of the Supreme Court of Justice has resigned, and Senor Aguirre has been appointed to succeed him.

The Minister of War has issued a decree pardoning the military men who were sentenced to imprisonment or service in the colonies for taking part in the insurrection of 1866.

An amnesty has been granted for offences against the press laws.

A decree of Senor Figuerola has appeared granting an amnesty to all persons accused of smuggling and defrauding the revenue.

Marshal Serrano and Admiral Topete made a triumphal entry into Saragossa on the 16th, where they had gone to visit an industrial exhibition, and were received with great enthusiasm by the people, all Liberals of every shade fraternising. Marshal Serrano, Admiral Topete, and the Democratic leader Martos delivered patriotic speeches in favour of liberty of conscience and the rights of individuals. The people unanimously cried "Down with the Bourbons! Long live Serrano, Prim, Topete, Olozaga, and Rivero!"

Marshal Serrano stated that the Provisional Government would resign when the Constituent Assembly met. He would like, he added, to see a Ministry formed under the leadership of Olozaga and Rivero, as best fitted to organise the administration of the country upon a firm liberal basis.

At a banquet in Guadalajara, on Sunday, Serrano, Topete, Olozaga, and Senor Moras, a Democrat, made speeches in which, with various qualifications, most of them indicated their approval of monarchy, and all their willingness to support it. The *Gazette de France* announces that the father of the King of Portugal has peremptorily declined to accept the crown of Spain in his own name and that of his sons. Nothing was known in Madrid of the reported refusal of Dom Ferdinand to accept the Spanish throne. Marshal Serrano has written a letter to the *Gaulois*, in which he states that the object of the revolution was to allow the people to choose the form of government they might think best, and that the leaders have determined to respect that programme. Marshal Serrano is himself of opinion that a constitutional monarchy would be most suitable to the country. At a Democratic meeting held in Madrid on the 18th a resolution was passed in favour of the establishment of a federal republic. Some busy-body appears to have been crediting Prim with a desire to assume the crown, since the General has been obliged, in a letter to the *Gaulois*, expressly to disavow it.

Senor Olozaga, upon his arrival in Madrid, made two speeches, the first at the palace of the former Chamber of Deputies, and the other from the balcony of the hotel of the Minister of the Interior, when he was frequently interrupted by "Vivas!" and almost frantic applause. He said:—"My whole life has been devoted to liberty, and is in unison both with the spirit of the present day and with that of the future. I strongly recommend that a powerful support should be given to the movement, in order definitively to determine as soon as possible our national position and inspire Europe with a feeling of confidence towards Spain."

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier have sent to Madrid, Cordova, and Santander large sums of money for the use of the wounded during the insurrection.

The reactionary party is busy stirring up an agitation in certain localities. The Liberal party, however, and the Government are fully prepared to take fitting measures against them.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—Last week the rate of mortality in London and thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom was 25 per 1000. In the metropolis, and also in Hull, the rate was 23; in Dublin and Birmingham it was 21; and in Bristol as low as 16. Salford is again the most unhealthy town in the list, 35 being the death-rate in that borough. The births registered in London were 2187, or 99 above the average number; and there were 1395 deaths. These exceed by 87 the estimated range of mortality, but were less by 43 than the number rendered in the previous week. Within a month 433 deaths from scarlatina have taken place, and the mortality from this disease is increasing.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS IN IRELAND.—The appointment of two new Judges in Ireland is announced. Mr. Warren, the Attorney-General, having become Judge of the Probate Court, while the Solicitor-General has received the post of Judge in Bankruptcy, vacant through the death of Mr. Berwick, in the Abergele catastrophe. Mr. Warren's promotion is caused by the retirement of Judge Keatinge, who is seventy-four years of age, and has had a seat on the Judicial Bench since 1849. Mr. Keatinge is the fifth Irish Judge who has been placed on the pension-list since the present Government came into office, while in England five, and in Scotland two, Judges have been similarly superannuated. Dr. Ball, Q.C., has been appointed Solicitor-General, on the appointment of Mr. Warren to the Probate Court. He will be made Attorney-General, and will offer himself for the University.

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED.—A court of arbitration and conciliation has been formed in Manchester. The first step was taken by the Chamber of Commerce, which invited a conference on the subject with the Trades Council. On Thursday deputations from the two bodies met and formally agreed that a court of arbitration should be established. One of the rules provides that the objects of the court shall be to arbitrate on any question relating to wages or other matters that may, by mutual agreement, be referred to it from time to time by the employers and operatives, and, by conciliatory means, to interpose its influence to put an end to any disputes that may arise. The court is to be appealed to only when the employers and employed have failed to effect an amicable settlement of any dispute by other means. The court is to consist of a chairman and sixteen members, eight of whom shall be selected by the Chamber of Commerce, and eight by the Trades Council.

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SPANISH AFFAIRS.

EVENTS in Spain are marching on with wonderful steadiness and rapidity. The members of the Provisional Government seem to have an inexhaustible stock of energy and daring. They have, in addition to decreeing the deposition of the Queen, practically inaugurated free trade; they have expelled the Jesuits and confiscated their property; they have suppressed all monastic institutions, both of monks and nuns, established since 1837, and regulated those that are allowed to remain in existence; they have inaugurated freedom of election, freedom of the conscience, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of education, and are even, it is said, considering a plan of gradually freeing the slaves in the national colonies. The central Junta in Madrid has been dissolved as no longer necessary, the Government being in the hands of Serrano, Prim, and their colleagues, and the Junta having perfect confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the Ministers. The provincial Juntas, with the exception of that at Barcelona, have followed the example set by the central body in the capital. This is a good deal of work to have been accomplished in less than a month, and shows the heartiness as well as unanimity that actuate all parties in Spain.

The business still to be performed includes the convoking of the national representatives in Cortes, the settlement of the form of government, and the selection of an occupant for the throne, provided monarchy be the system of government adopted, as appears to be generally expected. There seems to be no lack of candidates, voluntary or otherwise, for the vacant crown; but the difficulty is, that few of them, so far as yet appears, are eligible. Some cannot be got, and others will not be taken.

There are, to begin with, the Montpensiers; but the Montpensiers are Bourbons, and Spain, just now, detests Bourbons. There is Prince Napoleon; but Prince Napoleon is a Bonaparte, and Spain loves not Bonapartes. There is our own Prince Alfred, whom would-be-kingmakers seem fond of putting forward; but the Duke of Edinburgh is not attainable, even if he were asked for, because the British Government and people care not to mix themselves up further with Continental dynasties and dynastic squabbles; and, moreover, the Prince, having already refused one uneasy crown, is not likely to covet another equally thorny. So the English Prince may be passed over. There is young Don Carlos, grandson or nephew, we are not quite sure which, of the old pretender of the same name; but as he also is a Bourbon, and moreover represents absolutism as asserted by the worst branch of the Spanish line of the Bourbons, he must, we should suppose, be doubly disqualified. Then a Prince of the House of Savoy has been mentioned; but the idea does not appear to receive much favour. Lastly, there is the Royal House of Portugal, from out of which a choice might be made. Dom Ferdinand, father of King Luiz, and widower of the late Queen Maria da Gloria, is spoken of as an almost unexceptionable person, save for two reasons: first, because both Spaniards and Portuguese are believed to be averse to the union of the two countries under one crown; and, second, because Dom Ferdinand does not covet the position, and, it is said, will not accept it. This last difficulty, if it were insuperable, would settle the matter so far as he is concerned; but it is possible that his objections may be overcome. In that case, the other difficulty—that touching the ultimate union of the countries under one ruler—might be obviated also. Dom Ferdinand has a younger son, who might be declared his successor in Spain, while King Luiz and his descendants ruled in Portugal. Or, if a Braganza be as obnoxious in Spain as a Bourbon, Dom Ferdinand, who is only fifty-two years of age, might be induced to marry again, and so give to Spain a line of sovereigns of her own. Dom Ferdinand possesses several recommendations which are entitled to weight. He is a Coburg, and in no way connected with any of the tabooed Royalties of Europe, if the fact that the King of the other section of the Iberian peninsula is his son be not deemed an objection. Then he has had experience of constitutional government; he acquitted himself well as Regent during the minority of his eldest son, the late Dom Pedro V.; and is believed to possess in a high degree the talents, judgment, shrewdness, and honesty of his family. On the whole, he seems the most eligible of all the persons that have yet been named; but, if it be true that he has no ambition for kingly power, and positively declines the throne, then the Spaniards must, of course, look elsewhere—if, indeed, they do not come to the conclusion that they might manage to get on without a king altogether, and determine upon instituting a republic.

The idea of a republic most writers on Spanish affairs treat as impracticable, because, as they say, the Spaniards are not sufficiently educated, civilised, and so forth, to be capable of working republican institutions. But that, we should think, is a matter for the Spaniards themselves to consider; and if they should resolve upon trying republicanism, there is no good reason why they should not do so—ay, and perhaps make it answer, too. The difference between a pure republic and a monarchy surrounded by republican institutions—and that last is what all really constitutional monarchies are—is not so mightily great, after all; and if the Spaniards can work the one, they may be able to work the other. If they are capable of choosing a form of government, and perhaps a king, by universal suffrage—if they are competent to select, from time to time, proper representatives to the national Parliament (and these things they must do if they are to have constitutional government at all) it is just possible that they may be equal to the task of choosing a president also. At all events, there is no reason why they should not try their hand at the job, if they be so minded. There is already, it seems, a considerable party, with able men among them, who lean to the republican way of thinking; their numbers are said to be on the increase; their voice may be sufficient to incline the balance of public feeling in the direction of their own opinions; and, as all parties and all the leading men in Spain profess to be willing to accept whatever form of government the people shall determine, it is still within the range of possibility—not to say probability—that a republic Spain may become. Good kings are scarce, whereas men likely to make tolerably fair presidents do not seem to be wanting, even in so-called benighted Spain. Republics, after all, have not failed in Europe so much from internal causes as from external influences; they have not been so much mismanaged at home as interfered with and denied a fair chance from abroad; while in America, making allowance for all defects, they have at least succeeded sufficiently well to make the peoples there—some of whom are even in a worse position as regards intelligence and civilisation than the Spaniards—prefer them to monarchies.

But, supposing the Spaniards should evince a preference for a republic, will they be permitted to try the experiment in peace? Will not interference from abroad balk their efforts? and, if so, whence is that interference likely to come? It does not appear to be a matter of much consequence to any nation—perhaps we should rather say ruler—except one, what form of government obtains in Spain; and that one nation is France—in other words, the Emperor Napoleon, who, it is said, would not tolerate a republic on his borders. But are political *quidnuncs* quite sure on that point? The Emperor Napoleon is committed to the principle that all nations are entitled to choose their own form of government and select their own rulers. By virtue of that principle he reigns; and, though it is not safe to trust much to the consistency of Princes, he may be willing to recognise in Spain the working of a principle that has stood himself in good stead in France. Besides, all powerful as he is, the Emperor Napoleon must, in some measure, consult the feelings of his own subjects; and the French in 1868 may not be much inclined to re-enact in Spain the course they followed in 1849 at Rome. But all this is mere speculation; and it will be time enough to discuss the policy of the Emperor and France when circumstances have arisen to call for its development. In the meanwhile, we heartily wish the Spaniards God-speed in the work of instituting a free Government, whatever form it may assume.

A DOUBLE SUICIDE.—Suicides from bridges in London are, unfortunately, of too frequent occurrence to command much of the public attention, but a case was investigated on Monday somewhat out of the common run of the chronicles of self-destruction. Between twelve and one o'clock on Friday morning week, two girls, aged respectively seventeen and eighteen years, and both servants out of places, leaped into the Regent's Canal from the Queen's-road Bridge, Dalston, and, locked in each other's arms, never rose again alive. They had previously communicated their intention to two young girls who were standing on the bank; and these, having seen the deceased disappear, coolly appropriated their hats and cloaks to protect themselves from the chilly night air. The usual verdict of temporary insanity was found, and the jury censured the two spectators, who had given no alarm whatever, for their heartless conduct.

THE ELECTION SCREW AT BLACKBURN.—On Tuesday a moulder, named William Broderick, was summoned before the magistrates by his late employers, Messrs. W. Harrison and Sons, for leaving work without reasonable excuse, and for which, under the Masters and Servants Act, they claimed 10s. compensation. It appeared that on Sept. 29 the defendant applied for leave of absence before breakfast time, in order that he might go to the revision court to claim his vote. Permission was refused, and he was told if he left his work he must take the consequences. He, however, left work, and returned in three hours. He was then informed that another man had been found in his place, and his wages were refused until a solicitor had been seen. Rather than be summoned Broderick said he would not persist in seeking his wages, but the summons was sent. The complainant, Mr. Harrison, is one of the persons who signed a private circular advising employers, &c., to coerce their workmen. The magistrates ordered the defendant to pay 5s. compensation.

PROTEST AGAINST RITUALISM.—The following memorial has been addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Chichester:—"We, the Archdeacon and undersigned Rural Deans of the archdeaconry of Chichester, with the greatest affection and respect, beg to address your Grace (Lordship) on the dangers arising from the Ritualistic excesses of the present day. We feel that the practices and principles in question are irreconcilable with the doctrines and rubrics of the Reformed Church of England, are alienating the affections of the laity, and are eventually endangering the connection of Church and State. We should rejoice at any well-considered measures, consistent with justice and fairness, for their repression, and hereby tender our hearty support in our several spheres to any means your Grace (Lordship) may think it expedient to adopt in this province (diocese) for the purpose. (Signed) James Garbett, Archdeacon of Chichester; E. Eadie, Vicar of St. Bersted and Prebendary of Chichester; R. Blakiston, Rector of Ashington; T. S. L. Vogan, Rector of Walberton and Yapton and Prebendary of Chichester; W. Sinclair, Rector of Pulborough and Prebendary of Chichester; C. Holland, Rector of Petworth; C. Burnett, Rector of Boxgrove; C. Klanert, Rector of Iping; T. F. Hodgson, Vicar of Horsham and Prebendary of Chichester. To this memorial the Archbishop of Canterbury has replied that he is deeply sensible of the great dangers which arise from such practices, and that he is anxiously considering what ought to be done to repress them. The answer of the Bishop of Chichester is to the effect that the sentiments expressed in the address have his cordial sympathy."

THE LOUNGER.

WHEN the first portion of the correspondence between Mr. Bouverie and Mr. J. S. Mill was published, it was suddenly concluded that Mr. Mill, in giving Mr. Chadwick a testimonial, had done a very unusual and unwarrantable thing, and that he had impudently interfered between Mr. Bouverie and his constituents, and attempted to dictate to the electors of the Kilmarnock district. The *Times* started the hare, and pretty nearly all the Liberal papers went off, according to their wont, at full cry. Even the *Morning Star*, which, one would think, cannot admire Mr. Bouverie as a politician much, thought it right mildly to censure the conduct of Mr. Mill. Now, Mr. Mill has really done nothing unusual; nothing that is not done at every general election. He knows Mr. Chadwick well. The electors of Kilmarnock do not know much about Mr. Chadwick. Mr. Mill, wishing to see Mr. Chadwick in Parliament, and that is as much to the purpose as wishing the Kilmarnock people to be well represented, sends Mr. Chadwick a testimonial. Nor can this be called an impudent interference. Mr. Mill did not send Mr. Chadwick to Kilmarnock; probably before he got Mr. Chadwick's letter, he did not know that his friend was going to Kilmarnock; and as to the charge that Mr. Mill has presumed to dictate to the Kilmarnock electors, it is simply ridiculous. If you, Mr. Editor, were about to become a candidate for a place in the gift of the Crown, and I were to send you a testimonial, which in such case I should be most happy to do, should I be amenable to the charge that I was dictating to the Crown? But Mr. Bouverie is a Liberal, and whilst he is in the field, Mr. Mill, himself a Liberal, ought not to recommend to the Kilmarnock boroughs another Liberal—that is, ought not to give Mr. Chadwick a testimonial, for that is all Mr. Mill did in his first letter. True, in a subsequent letter, Mr. Mill goes further—probably he was nettled by the comments of the press, and determined still further to assert his liberty. In that letter Mr. Mill says:—"After Mr. Bouverie's attack on Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party in the early part of last Session, he certainly cannot be counted upon for allegiance to the party, and can only be considered as aiming at the character of an independent member." This is something more than a testimonial to Mr. Chadwick. But there is nothing impudent or unwarrantable even in this. It is nothing more than we all of us do, when we please and where we please. I have done the like in these columns a hundred times, and shall do so again—nay, I am going to do it now.

The first question is, What do the Kilmarnock electors want? If they want to be represented by a Whig "aiming at the character of an independent member," Mr. Bouverie is their man. If they are Radicals and want a Radical to represent them in Parliament, Mr. Bouverie is not their man. Mr. Bouverie is rather an able man. He has an extensive knowledge of Parliamentary practice chiefly gained while he was Chairman of Committees of the whole House; and it is generally allowed that he is an experienced administrator. He was Under-Secretary for the Home Department a year and a half; Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Paymaster-General of the Forces, and Treasurer of the Navy for a few months (these three incongruous offices were united once); and President of the Poor-Law Board for nearly three years. But he is not a Radical. He gave but cold support to Gladstone's Reform Bill. He pertinaciously insisted upon uniting the enfranchisement clauses and the redistribution of seats in one bill, and succeeded in gaining his object, quite contrary to Gladstone's or Bright's wishes, but in accordance with the policy of the Conservatives, whose object was, of course, to defeat the measure. By-the-way, the birth of Mr. Bouverie's ambition to be an independent member dates not very far back. It began to show itself in the era of the Palmerston Government. When Palmerston formed his Government, Mr. Bouverie was not sent for. Whether he expected to be, I cannot positively say. It was, though, generally believed in the House that he did, and that he was disappointed and "riled" because he was left out in the cold. And if this were so, we can account for his independence. There is no finer compost to promote the growth of independence than an irritating sense of neglect. Stimulated by this compost, I have known independence grow in a night to a very great height; and, by the removal of the stimulant, I have seen the plant die in a night. How obedient and silent was Bernal Osborne when Secretary to the Admiralty! For nearly six years, from 1852 to 1858, was he silent and subservient. But when the Palmerston Government was formed, and he was left out, how rapidly and gloriously his independence shot up! Mr. Bouverie's independence has obviously developed very strongly of late. He expected to be in the Russell Cabinet; his friends thought he would be Home Secretary; but he was altogether passed by; and perhaps this fact accounts for this marked development.

Of Mr. Edwin Chadwick's politics I know but little. He has never, to my knowledge, before performed on the political stage. He is an eminent man, and, doubtless, has impressed his mark upon the age in which he has lived. But he is known as a great and courageous social and sanitary reformer rather than a political reformer. In the department of social and sanitary reform he is a star of the first magnitude. "I sincerely believe," said Lord Carlisle, "that the most efficient agent in originating and in producing those two great measures (poor-law and sanitary reform), and in clearing away a host of prejudices which beset their birth, was Mr. Chadwick; and ever since to one or the other of these measures he has devoted his time and his health." This witness is true. The country owes a large debt of gratitude to Mr. Edwin Chadwick on this score. He fought a long, stern battle with old prejudice, and achieved at last a glorious victory. On sanitary reform Mr. Chadwick was the most persevering and successful instructor we have ever had. No young man can imagine the dense darkness which prevailed in England thirty-five years ago. It was once the duty of the writer of these lines to plead before the members of a town council in favour of attacking cholera in filthy sewers and cesspools, whence, I conceived, it came forth and went about, like Satan, seeking whom it might devour. I was opposed strongly by a grave, pious old gentleman, who said that talking about cholera being caused by sewers and cesspools was blasphemy against God. "This visitation," he said, "comes from our Heavenly Father as a punishment for our sins." Whereupon several of the councillors cheered. Such ignorance could hardly be found now, mainly owing to Mr. Chadwick and like-minded earnest and able men. As I have said, of Mr. Chadwick's politics I know little; but we need such men in Parliament. We have plenty of politicians, but able and earnest sanitary reformers are rather scarce. There, Mr. Editor, I have been guilty of the very sin for committing which Mr. John Stuart Mill has been so severely censured—I have given Mr. Chadwick a testimonial.

If I were a voter in Marylebone, I should not be very zealous for Mr. Harvey Lewis. He is perversely wrong on one of the coming and most important questions—I mean the question of the game laws. Mr. Lewis said, or was reported to have said, that he thought that a man's game ought to be protected as much as his poultry. Was there ever anything so inapt, so absurd, as this? There is no sort of analogy between poultry and game. Poultry can be identified; chanticler and his harem belong to Farmer A. He bred them, fed them, and can follow them wherever they may stray. Game is migratory: when it is in my field, it is mine; when it is over the hedge in my neighbour's field, it is my neighbour's and, without his permission, I cannot follow it. Moreover, I do not feed it if I am not the tenant of the field in which it feeds. If I am the tenant, I do feed it; but my landlord claims it whilst it is on his land. But it may be that I feed it, and a landlord not mine claims it. This often happens. My Lord Double-Barrel preserves rigorously; his tenants fatten the birds. These birds often wander to the adjoining estate, belonging to Mr. Brown, say, who does not preserve so rigorously. Mr. Brown shoots them, as he has a perfect right to do, and sells them. And this may happen:—I am a tenant, say, of Lord Double-Barrel. I want a brace of pheasants wherewith to treat a party of friends. My farm swarms with pheasants which I have fed, but I dare not

touch them; I go, therefore, to a poulterer's and buy a brace—it may be, a brace which Brown sold to the poulterer—and at dinner-time I have the satisfaction of reflecting that I am eating birds which I fattened and then bought, and that not my landlord, but Mr. Brown, got the money. Ah! Mr. Lewis, on this subject you have verily much to learn.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.
THE MAGAZINES.

The *Contemporary*, which has reached a second edition, needs no praise of mine. I suppose what has so vividly called people's attention to it is the Dean of Canterbury's courageous paper on "The Church of the Future," which, for temper, frankness, and far-seeing breadth of view, is certainly a paper to challenge the study of publicists and statesmen and the attention of all men. But the number contains other most admirable essays—one, for example, on "National Portraits," by Mr. J. Beavington Atkinson, which betrays in every paragraph the hand of the imaginative expert. I do not think I read a sentence in it to which I felt that I could take exception; and I was particularly glad to find so acute an observer standing up for the good old prejudice that genius, or fine faculty, does show itself in the face, or, at least, in the general aspect of the face and head. There is much truth, too, in Principal Tulloch's remark about "Jeremy Taylor" (in another article), to the effect that he was one of many examples in which the poetic element lay alongside of the dialectic without blending.

To the *Fortnightly*, Mr. W. Marvis contributes a poem, entitled, "The Two Sides of the River," which has all his characteristic beauties, and less than usual of what some people object to in his verses. I only hope Mr. Marvis will go his own way, and pay no heed whatever to the critics who want him to be something quite different from what he is by nature. There is a strong reaction setting in against subjectivity in poetry, and objective poets, of all ranks, may take courage. Professor H. Morley writes a timely paper on the mediæval doctrine or idea of "Palingenesis," taking for his text the last few lines of the poem newly attributed to Milton; and the editor concludes his essay on De Maistre—a paper of great fairness, and, I need not say, of high intelligence. In reviewing Alger's "Genius of Solitude," Mr. Claydon draws a very necessary but neglected distinction between solitude and retirement. Cowper lived in retirement, but solitary he was not, nor could he have borne solitude. In Mr. Morison's notice of Professor Maurice on "The Conscience" I think there is some hasty writing. Mr. Maurice does no dishonour to Bentham when he says, what his lectures really amount to, that a just and beneficent Benthamist is an illogical person. There are plenty of people who are supremely good in spite of their creeds; but what Mr. Maurice maintains is that you can't legitimately get out of Benthamism a reason for being good. It seems vain to him to urge that Mr. Bain finds in the sense of pleasure and pain only the germ of conscience; for the question arises, how do you subsequently arrive at your other elements? How do you, by any process whatever, get more out of your germ than there was in it? Mr. Bain's paper, "Mystery, and Other Violations of Relativity," is one of the best, I think, that gentleman has lately written; but, of course, I don't agree with it.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* a new story, "Christopher Kenrick," is commenced, and opens capitally. Mr. W. Sawyer contributes some verses which have much finish, and Mr. S. H. Bradbury, for once, writes so that you can put sense into his words. "Europe in Transition" and "A Yorkshire Show Yard," with some other papers, make a most effective number.

Among the best magazines of the month, and very high among them too, comes *Chambers's Journal*. Two of the papers, "The Honeymoon Hotel" and "Wanted, a Hermit," are to the last degree laughable. Really, to enjoy the latter paper, you must buy the magazine itself, and read all the queer letters, but I may just say this:—A gentleman stuck a sort of hermitage or queer grotto on his grounds. Shortly a report got abroad that he wanted a hermit for five years, to be pensioned afterwards. There was not a tittle of truth in this report, and yet the gentleman was persecuted with applications for the situation. The original letters are quoted, and they are undoubtedly genuine.

"How to Get Married," in *Belgravia*, is also a very curious paper, but interesting chiefly on account of the one letter, for the genuineness of which the author of the paper vouches in his own person. Mr. Sawyer and Mr. George Stott both contribute pleasant essays, between which there is a link of connection, if you look twice.

In *Temple Bar* there is an unusual number of good papers. There is one about the Curé d'Ars; one about "Harrington" ("Oceana"); and one, "Six Years in the Prisons of England," which is a truly sensational paper, and is to be followed by others. It is sure to attract attention.

"The Author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman,'" is, I have before said, at her best in her new story in *Good Words*, entitled the "Woman's Kingdom." The Rev. H. R. Haweis on our "Street Music" is capital. "Mrs. Dubos's Daughter" is almost too good. Every fresh line of Sadie's—we have here a charming poem called "Finette," that bears her name—shows us afresh what a delightful singer we lost in her. She was one of a class of contributors of which the religious and quasi-religious periodicals have only too few. The same remark seems to me to apply to "A City Man" who writes a paper entitled "A Missionary in the East" (of London) in the last number of the *Sunday Magazine*, to which, much as I praised it, the reader who buys it will find I did not give praise enough. By-the-by, I omitted to say what enraged me so particularly with the paper about the dead little girl. The author says, among other things, that Philip Clayton's losing his wife had chastened him, and he felt sure the death of his child would complete the work. This is cool. It put me in mind of a passage in a story by Mr. Tainsh, called "Crowned," in which a bad woman, who has done her "possible" to kill the hero, says at last, "It is all for the best—I am so glad you are going to die." Some people call these self-complacencies a Christian-like way of looking at other people's sufferings; I call them by another name.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

A first-night audience nowadays is a very different thing to a first-night audience of six or seven years ago. Hisses were seldom, if ever, heard then; and new pieces were launched into existence amid the unanimous plaudits of excited admirers, to run a week or six months, as the bulk of the public should decide. I have a distinct recollection of the extraordinary excitement that was produced, about six years ago, by the "damnation" of an astounding melodrama, by Mr. Tom Taylor, called "The Brigand and his Banker," which contained, among many other phenomena, a pistol-ballet, danced by terrified young women, who had to discharge a revolver every eight bars. But that which was an astonishing event in 1862 is almost an everyday occurrence in 1868. I am not lamenting those "good old times" when everything was allowed to pass muster; but I cannot help thinking that the reaction that has set in towards the opposite direction during the last two years is almost as injurious to the prospects of the drama as was the more old-fashioned, good-natured unwillingness to be too severe upon a half-rehearsed novelty.

The audience that emphatically condemned "Monte Cristo," at the ADELPHI, on its first night had reason on their side, for the piece is a flat and foolish one, without any reasonable plot; and, if it is not altogether without character, its characters are so absurdly forced by the necessary compression that they have undergone that they are reduced to mere grotesque outlines, bearing about the same resemblance to their originals that the drawing-master's square charcoal sketch, all rectangles and right lines, bears to the finished drawing that his pupil is copying. I did not see the piece until the second night, and, as it "played" in three hours and a half instead of five hours and a half (its length on the first night), I conclude that it had undergone much judicious curtailing in the interval. Certainly, it was not so tedious—nor, indeed,

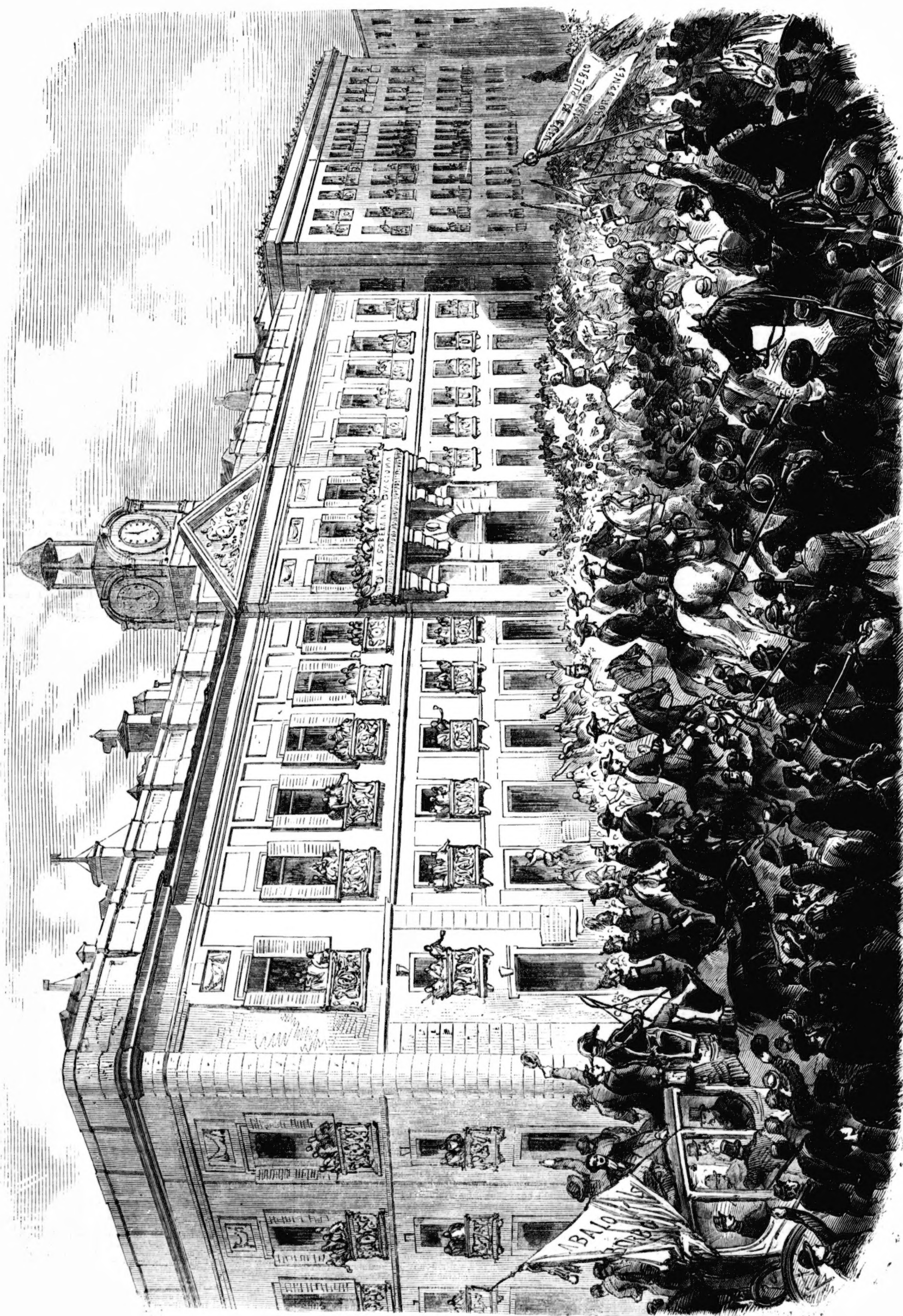
quite so foolish—as the reports that I had received of it induced me to expect that it would be. It was, undoubtedly, well received by a very crowded audience, who sat the piece out from beginning to end. Now, I cannot suppose that this difference in the reception of the piece on the two nights is attributable entirely to the excisions that have been made in the mean time. Mere lopping cannot constitute all the difference between a piece with which everyone is indignant and a piece with which everyone appears delighted. I am reduced, therefore, to the conclusion that a first-night audience has in its composition a very large amount of systematic discontents, who go to the theatre on "first nights" only, or who keep their contempt to themselves on all other occasions. The consequence of this is that a piece which is utterly "damned" on the first night may often have a long and prosperous career before it. The case of "Never Too Late to Mend" will be fresh in the recollection of playgoers as an instance to this effect. There is really no consecutive story in the drama of "Monte Cristo." Mr. Fechter and Mr. Webster appear in five or six different characters—Mr. Fechter, now as a sailor, now as an Abbé, now as Count de Monte Cristo, and, on the first night, as a Spectre Captain (whatever that is)—a character which was suppressed on the occasion of my visit; Mr. Webster, now as a conspirator, now as a fop, now as a prison inspector, now as a pedlar. And why? Why should Mr. Fechter take upon himself the disguise of an Abbé? How is the plot helped by it? Why does Mr. Webster appear as a prison inspector? How is the plot helped by that? Why, even, as a pedlar? If the object of these gentlemen was to show how completely they could disguise themselves by means of wigs and whiskers, I can only say that Mr. W. S. Woodin can do it infinitely better than they can. Mr. Webster throughout looked like nobody so much as Mr. Webster; and as to Mr. Fechter's notions of disguise, they would not deceive a baby. But although the piece is still too long, and although its plot is impossible and its dialogue trashy, it affords Mr. Fechter one opportunity of showing how consummate a master of his art he is. I care nothing for his melodramatic "fire," his rolling eyeballs and his shrugging shoulders; Mr. Creswick has all these; but for his demeanour in the ball-room scene in "Monte Cristo" I do most particularly care. A finer piece of acting than Mr. Fechter's in this scene I do not remember. The quiet intensity, the repressed fury, the calm, gentlemanly devilry of the injured Count, thirsting for revenge, yet content to wait for it until his victim is well within his grasp, are given by Mr. Fechter in a manner to which I firmly believe no other actor in England could approach. Of Mr. Webster's acting I prefer not to speak at length. It was harsh and mannered, and it disappointed me. Mr. Arthur Stirling looked Danglars very well; but he is evidently unused to uniform, and should, moreover, remember that gentlemen remove their hats on entering a room, particularly when ladies are present. Poor Mrs. Mellon was sadly out of place as Albert de Moncerf. She is an admirable actress of extravaganza princes, but she makes no distinction between them and a modern young gentleman. However, knowing how the Adelphi is situated in the matter of "young gentlemen," I am free to admit that any substitution for Mrs. Mellon would probably have been to the disadvantage of the piece. Miss Carlotta Leclercq plays Mercedes with all her usual excellences of grace and all her usual defects of mannerism. The scenery is not good. The first scene, which is an ambitious attempt at realising the harbour of Marseilles, looks like a "set" in a peep-show, and the resemblance is heightened by the preposterous evolutions of a ridiculous toy ship in the half distance. The ball-room scene is simple distraction. Your readers will be interested to hear that the machinery is by Mr. Charker, the appointments by Mr. T. Ireland (and assistants), and the gas arrangements by Mr. G. Bastard. I have the authority of the housebill for these interesting particulars.

"La Grande Duchesse," Mr. Byron's burlesque on "Lucrezia Borgia," will be produced at the HOLBORN to-night (Saturday).

M. VICTOR HUGO'S NEW NOVEL "Par ordre du Roi," which is about to be published, has, it appears, its scene laid in England, and deals with notable Englishmen and Englishwomen of the stirring time 1688 to 1705.

THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The managers of the Polytechnic, ever on the alert to improve the occasion, produced on Tuesday evening a varied programme, including interesting illustrations of the recent terrible earthquakes in South America, and the great solar eclipse which our savans have just returned from observing in the East. The dissolving views illustrating both events are, as is uniformly the case with the Polytechnic pictures, really beautiful, and give a better idea of the wonderful natural phenomena they illustrate than could be obtained by a twelvemonth's unassisted study. We view the city of Arica on the point of being overwhelmed, the ships tossed upon the shore by the tremendous uprising of the sea, the terror of the inhabitants, and the general and terrible convulsion of nature. Following this comes an accurate representation of Vesuvius in eruption, and the destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii, with the incidents which have been preserved in the narrative of the younger Pliny. These pictures were deservedly applauded, as well as the most absorbed attention was given to the diagrams and photographs explanatory of the great solar eclipse. In explaining this great astronomical event, Professor Pepper was extremely lucid and entertaining, making his audience almost as familiar with the appearance of the eclipse as the learned men who had travelled so far to witness it. We were particularly struck with the professor's description of the important part which the spectrum played in the recent investigations; but it would only anticipate the visitor's pleasure if we were to do more than merely mention this extraordinarily interesting portion of the lecture. After the more philosophic exhibition, the professor relaxed and amused his audience with a comic sketch called "The Spectre Barber," which made the young people laugh immensely, and was received with somewhat graver approval by the elder portion of the company. The evening's amusements concluded with a sort of nondescript historical sketch, of which Joan of Arc was the central figure, but which took a wide range, including even the lodger franchise and the inconveniences to which quiet citizens are subjected in consequence of the extended electoral privileges given by Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill. Several dissolving views of French scenery were interspersed with the more dramatic portion of this entertainment, and the whole was received with general demonstrations of approval.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING AND MR. GLADSTONE.—Mr. Davidson, of Dundee, recently wrote to Archbishop Manning, pointing out that an attempt had been made to injure Mr. Gladstone by the statement that a friendship existed between them, and that the Archbishop was one of the godfathers of Mr. W. H. Gladstone, member of Parliament for Chester. Dr. Manning replied as follows:—"8, York-place, W., Oct. 12, 1868. Sir,—I beg to thank you for calling my attention to the paragraph in which an attempt is made to calumniate Mr. Gladstone by the fact that his eldest son is my godson. This is a mean artifice, which can damage only those who use it. The fact is so. Mr. Hope Scott and I stood sponsors for the eldest son of Mr. Gladstone about the year 1840. Mr. Hope Scott and Mr. Gladstone were at Eton and Oxford together, and have been friends during a long life. My friendship with Mr. Gladstone began when we were at Oxford, about the year 1839. We had the same private tutor, and were in many ways drawn together. From that time till the year 1851 our friendship continued close and intimate. In 1851 the intercourse of our friendship was suspended by the act demanded of me by my conscience in submitting to the Catholic Church. We ceased to correspond, and for more than twelve years we never met. In the last years, public and official duties have renewed our communications. I have been compelled to communicate with many public men in successive Governments, and among others with Mr. Gladstone, with this only difference—the others most were either strangers or but slightly known; Mr. Gladstone was and is the man whose friendship has been to me one of the most cherished and valued of my life. To found on this an insinuation for raising the 'No Popery' cry, or suspicion of Mr. Gladstone's fidelity to his own religious convictions, is an unmanly, base, and false as the Florence telegram in which the same political party, for the same political ends, united Mr. Gladstone's name with mine last summer. The indignation you express at this new trick will, I am sure, be shared by every honourable man in the country. I cannot conclude this letter without adding that a friendship, now of eight-and-thirty years, close and intimate till 1851 in no common degree, enables me to bear witness that a mind of greater integrity, or of more transparent truth, less capable of being swayed by faction and party, and more protected from all such baseness, even by the fault of indignant impatience of insincerity and selfishness in public affairs, than Mr. Gladstone's, I have never known. The allegation that the policy of justice to the Irish people by removing the scandal of the Established Church has been inspired either by a mere desire to overthrow the Government, or by friendship with me, is impudence, and impudence is the merest of a feeble and a falling cause. Thanking you for your courtesy, I remain, Sir, yours faithfully, HENRY E. MANNING."



ENTRY OF MARSHAL SERRANO INTO MADRID.—SEE PAGE 260.



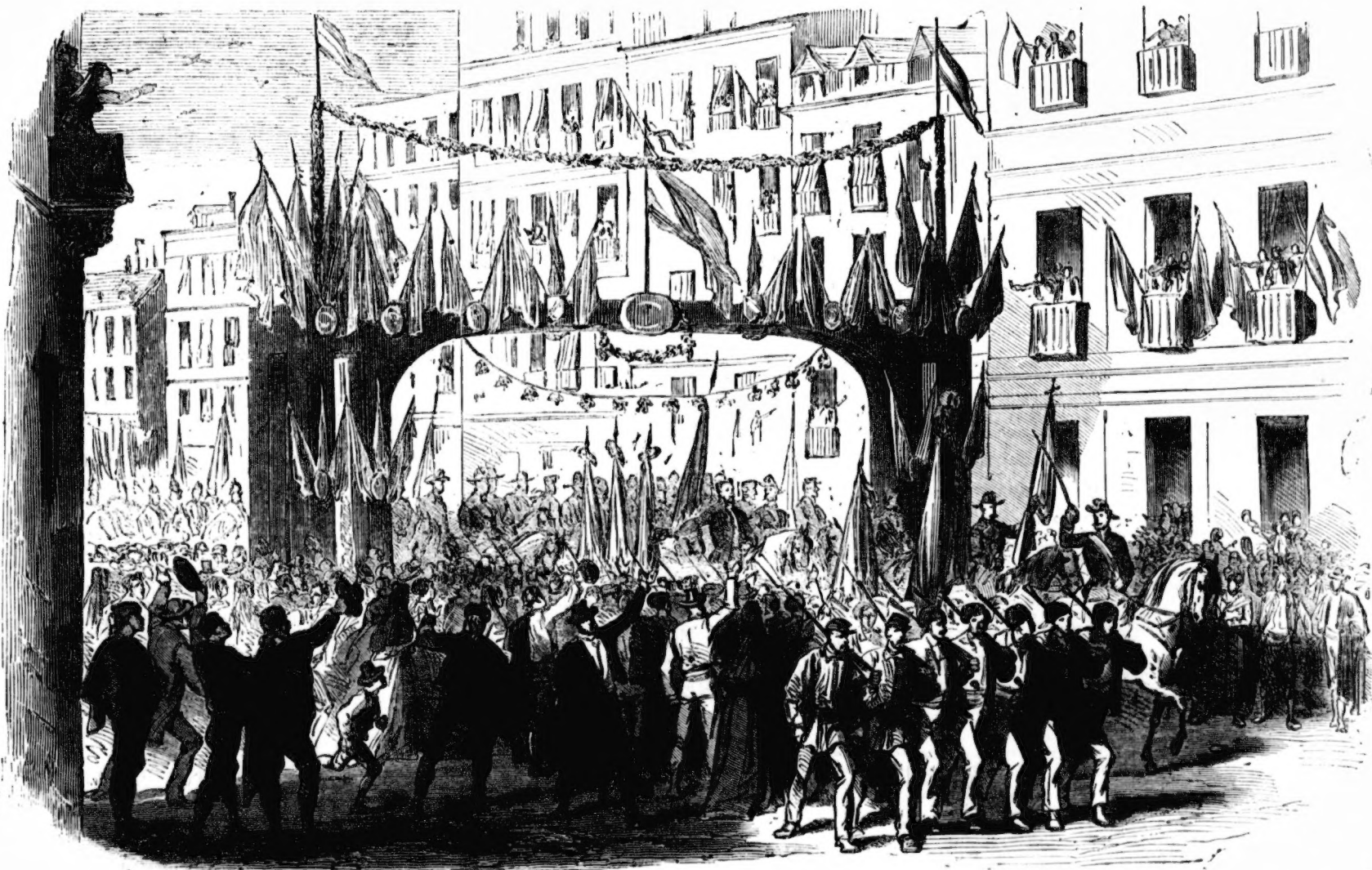
INAUGURATION OF THE ALBERT MEMORIAL AT HULL.

THE ALBERT MEMORIAL AT HULL.

ON Wednesday, Oct. 14, the ceremony of unveiling a magnificent marble statue erected in the People's Park, Hull, to the memory of the late Prince Consort was performed by the Mayor (Mr. G. C. Roberts), in the presence of many thousands of spectators, the day having been, at the request of the Mayor, observed as a general holiday. The movement for the erection of a memorial of the Prince was commenced as far back as January, 1862, when a public meeting was held, at which it was resolved to subscribe to a fund then being raised throughout the country for the erection of a

national memorial. Some time elapsed, and it was then thought that the wisest course would be to erect a local memorial, and a second public meeting was held in April of the same year to take steps accordingly. The matter was taken up with spirit at this meeting, and several large sums of money were promised. The then Mayor (Mr. Z. C. Pearson), however, appealed more to the populace, so that the poorest might subscribe to an object he believed was dear to all. Very shortly afterwards, however, both the cotton mills were compelled to close, owing to the cotton famine, and the promoters of the memorial scheme called a third public meeting, at which the distress in the town was considered; and

feeling that her Majesty, who had been consulted about the form the memorial should take, would excuse delay in its erection, seeing that it was necessary to raise all funds possible for the relief of distress, the matter was allowed to fall into abeyance. The subject was not again revived till January of this year, when the present Mayor considered that it was time some steps should be taken to secure the erection of the memorial, which it had been decided should consist of a marble statue. Mr. T. Earle, of London, was commissioned to supply the statue, which is a most lifelike figure. The Prince is represented in ordinary garb, his right hand, which contains a scroll, being folded across his breast



RECEPTION OF GENERAL PRIM IN MADRID.—SEE PAGE 259.

while his left hand rests upon a small fluted column or pedestal. The day's proceedings were brought to a close by a banquet at the Townhall, and a display of fireworks in the park. A large balcony, capable of holding 1000 persons, had been erected in the park, and the front of it, as well as the barricades, was decorated with innumerable flags, flowers, and devices.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

THE report of the Royal Commission appointed to consider the possibility of establishing an International Coinage has been issued, together with the minutes of evidence. The following are the conclusions at which the Commission arrived:—

"The adoption of the proposal of the Paris Conference of merely reducing the value of the pound to that of 25f. would facilitate the comparison of sums stated in large coins, but the difficulty would remain of comparing sums expressed in pence in England, in centimes in France, or in cents in the United States; and it is seldom that statements of prices or statistical returns do not contain sums expressed in these small denominations.

"The reduction of the value of the pound would disturb all existing obligations, and would cause the many and serious difficulties which we have stated in the earlier part of this report; while, if at any future time a more complete assimilation of coins should be determined upon, a further change would be required, in many respects more difficult of application.

"The measure is, after all, only a partial measure; and, although advocated by some witnesses as good in itself and as a step to further assimilation, the object sought for by the witnesses connected with the trade and with the scientific bodies of this country would not be fully attained by anything less than a complete assimilation of the currencies of different countries.

"Several witnesses who took this view deprecated any change unless a complete assimilation of currency of moneys of account as well as of coins was made; and it is a serious objection that by this step all the admitted evils of the change in the value of the pound would be incurred, while the advantages by which it is anticipated that those evils would be compensated would not be attained.

"Upon full consideration of all these circumstances, we do not recommend that this country should merely adopt a gold coin of the value of 25f., to be substituted for the sovereign.

"We have felt it to be our duty to state the grounds on which, with a view to the general interest of the commerce of the world, the English sovereign and pound might form a convenient basis for international currency.

"The consideration of such a question, however, leads to one of a much more important character—namely, that of a complete assimilation of the currencies of at least the principal commercial countries.

"We entertain no doubt that a uniform system of coins, bringing into harmony the various standards of value and moneys of account, alike in their higher denominations and their lower subdivisions, as well as a uniform system of weights and measures, would be productive of great general advantage.

"The latter proposal, however, is not referred to us; and we will only say, therefore, that we do not consider it necessary that any measures for the assimilation of the currencies of the principal countries of the world should be postponed until steps are also taken for the assimilation of weights and measures.

"We are not insensible of the many and serious difficulties which must attend any attempt to effect a general assimilation of the currencies of different countries. Under any circumstances, great inconveniences must be encountered by many, if not by all, the countries joining in any monetary convention for such purpose; but the arrangement is one in which all commercial countries are interested, and none more deeply than our own.

"It would obviously conduce to a probable agreement that the burden of inconvenience should not press very unequally on any of them.

"What should be the common basis of their currencies, what international coin should be adopted, what proportion of alloy it should contain, what should be its subdivisions or multiples, are all matters on which an agreement must be arrived at before any assimilation can be attained. On all these points widely different opinions may be held in different countries, and on the determination of them depends the degree of inconvenience to be sustained by each country.

"To what extent of inconvenience any country may be willing to submit for the sake of establishing a common international system of currency can only be ascertained by communication with the Government of each country.

"It is obvious that before any agreement can be concluded very difficult and complicated questions will have to be settled, concessions will have to be made on one part and on the other, and it will also be an important matter for consideration how far an agreement may be facilitated by making the changes which are necessary bear on any country as lightly as is consistent with the attainment of the common object.

"The assembling of some general international conference on the subject seems to have been looked forward to by many members of the Conference at Paris; and we are disposed to think that all the various questions might be best considered, the various interests of different countries discussed, and their conflicting views reconciled by authorised representatives of the different countries meeting in such a conference.

"HALIFAX.	"L. N. DE ROTHSCHILD.
C. P. VILLIERS.	J. B. SMITH.
STEPHEN CAVE.	THOMAS HANKEY.
J. WILSON-PATTEN.	JOHN G. HUBBARD.
M. LONGFIELD.	THOMAS N. HUNT.
JOHN LUBBOCK.	G. B. AIRY.
THOMAS BARING.	THOMAS GRAHAM.

"July 25, 1868. "C. RIVERS WILSON, Secretary."

Mr. J. B. Smith, Mr. John Lubbock, and Mr. Hubbard have made supplementary reports.

A NEW ACT on judgments obtained in the courts of England, Scotland and Ireland has just come into operation. A certificate of a judgment in one county can be enforced in another without bringing an action. The judgments are to be registered, and the courts at Westminster and in Dublin are to make rules to carry out the new Act.

MR. GEORGE CONNELL, a farmer, residing at Fornett, Norfolk, and Arthur Harvey, a jobber, of Stowmarket, Suffolk, were each fined £10 and £3 3s. costs, on Monday, at Guildhall, for sending diseased meat to the London market.

THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE, Paddington, was opened by license on Wednesday morning, only a portion of the design by Mr. Street being completed. The church is of the Early Decorated style of architecture, and, when completed, will be one of the most beautiful churches in London.

A ROBBERY took place at the residence of Viscountess Palmerston, No. 21, Park-lane, on Monday evening. It appears that, a window having been left open, some person or persons entered the house and carried off a quantity of plate which had been left on a sideboard, and, it is supposed, left by the same means as they entered.

THE FOLLOWING EXTRAORDINARY ADVERTISEMENT appears in a French paper:—"A man much discouraged, and who wishes to end his life, is desirous of meeting with an English gentleman who will promise to settle 10,000l. upon the children. He will then place himself entirely at the disposal of the gentleman to fight all his duels, mount the summit of a glacier, descend into the crater of Vesuvius, or precipitate himself from a balloon."

AN ACTION will be brought next term, in the Court of Common Pleas, against Sir R. Mayne, the Chief Commissioner of Police, by two inspectors of police lately connected with the omnibus and cab department. This will be the first case in which proceedings have been taken against the Chief Commissioner in a court of law by his subordinate officers.

THE REV. W. R. MACRORIE, the Bishop designate of Pietermaritzburg, preached a farewell sermon on Sunday morning, at Accrington, on the occasion of the opening of the Church of St. John the Evangelist in that town. In this discourse the rev. gentleman made no allusion to the circumstance under which he was appointed to the Bishopric.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES have kindly consented to take under their patronage a bazaar, to be given in Exeter at Easter next, in aid of the support of the twenty-one life-boats belonging to the National Life-Boat Institution on the coasts of Devon and Cornwall.

THE CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA was in Paris on Tuesday on her way to this country to visit the Queen. Her Royal Highness paid a visit to the Emperor and Empress at St. Cloud. Her Royal Highness arrived at Dover on Wednesday.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH has given permission to the Belvedere Institution for Disabled and Worn-out Merchant Seamen to bear the name of "The Royal Alfred Belvedere Institution."

THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND has refused to receive a deputation from the Limerick Town Council to present a memorial praying for the discharge from custody of the Fenian convicts.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER is VERY ILL, and is not likely to recover. The statement, which appeared in the *Guardian* a few days ago, "that he is gradually sinking to his rest" is understood to be true, although it has been denied.

CAPTAIN THE HON. F. R. BOURKE, of the Inniskilling Dragoons, will fill the post of military secretary to his brother, the Earl of Mayo, in India.

THE HOME SECRETARY has presented the Rev. John Black, A.M., her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, to the Chair of Humanity in the University of Aberdeen.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT, M.P., will be presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh on Tuesday, Nov. 3.

LORD CURRIEMILL, one of the Scotch Judges, has resigned, after having sat for sixteen years on the bench, and after fifty years in all of professional life. His successor is Mr. George Dundas, Sheriff of Selkirkshire and Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Advocates.

QUEEN ISABELLA'S PARAMOUR, MARFORI, has gone to Belgium to call out M. Rochefort. It is reported that a duel has been fought, and that M. Rochefort was wounded.

SIR GEORGE GREY has issued an address to the electors of Morpeth. The tone of it indicates that it is not his intention to take office in a new Liberal Administration.

THE DEANERY OF THE CHAPEL ROYAL, Dublin, vacant by the promotion of Dean Magee, has been conferred on the Rev. H. H. Dickinson, D.D.

LORD JOHN MANNERS is reported to be seriously ill. His Lordship has been travelling in Scotland for some weeks, and, acting under medical advice, he will refrain from canvassing the electors of North Leicestershire, where a contest is impending.

SIR GEORGE BOWYER has been made a member of the Pontifical household and one of the Pope's Chamberlains, in recognition of his services to the Roman Catholic Church.

A TESTY CORRESPONDENCE has taken place between Lord Westbury and the Lord-Advocate, in which Lord Westbury complains of the appointment of Lord Colonsay to the chairmanship of the Scottish Law Commission.

MRS. WILLIAM SALT has presented to the county of Stafford the whole of the magnificent library left by her late husband. The books are valued at £8000, and Lord Lichfield has been requested to arrange how they shall be distributed.

MR. WHITMORE, the Conservative candidate for Bridgnorth, has sent his portrait to every elector of the borough.

THE FRENCH DECIMAL SYSTEM OF COINAGE has been adopted in Spain.

THE OCEAN, which is the first turret-ship constructed for the French navy, has just been launched at Brest.

THE REVOLUTIONARY JUNTA OF SEVILLE has authorised the Minister of the United States to build a Protestant church in that city.

A PUBLIC MEETING was held, on Monday night, at Myddelton Hall, Islington, for the purpose of protesting against the proposed building on twenty acres out of the 131 acres of the land purchased for the new Finsbury Park. Mr. Torrens, M.P., occupied the chair. Resolutions were passed with the view of bringing the matter under the notice of the House of Commons.

THE FORTUNE that Mdle. Patti brought to her husband, the Marquis of Caux, is stated by *Figaro* to have been a draught for 800,000l. (£32,000), signed "Rothschild."

FORTY PERSONS were fined by the Newcastle magistrates, one day last week, for neglecting to whitewash, or otherwise cleanse, passages and staircases in premises belonging to them or under their control.

MR. CAVAN, Provost of Kirkcubright, has been presented with a silver service and a purse of £250, in acknowledgment of his exertions in getting a bridge thrown across the Dee, at that town.

SOME WORKMEN engaged in excavating the ground for the new foundation of the Temple hall have discovered a portion of a door, richly gilt, of the sixteenth century, and in a state of excellent preservation.

THE EXCAVATIONS ALONG THE TIBER have not only given Baron Visconti during the week some enormous blocks of rare marbles, such as African and Cipollini, but have led to the discovery of a new quay, in a perfect state of preservation.

AN ALARMING EXPLOSION took place at the Basinghly Gunpowder Mills, Westmorland, last Saturday. The two mills where the explosion took place were entirely unroofed, and about 60 lb. of powder in each mill was destroyed; but an adjoining mill, also containing a charge, fortunately escaped damage. No one was injured.

ANOTHER COLLISION must be added to the number which have taken place on the London and North-Western Railway during the past few weeks. On Tuesday morning a train due at Manchester at half-past ten came into collision with another in a tunnel near Huddersfield, and several persons were injured.

DR. BRYDEN, who has been for some years engaged on the military and medical statistics of India, concludes, from the data already collected, that it is as possible to predict the outbreak and march of a visitation of cholera as of an eclipse or an occultation. A book on this subject may shortly be expected from the doctor.

NEW ORLEANS PAPERS say that a noticeable feature in that city at present is the vast amount of building going on, especially in the upper districts. Houses of all kinds are being built, among them a large number of cottages, suitable for persons or families of moderate means.

ONE OF THE LATE MR. JUSTICE MAULE'S INNUMERABLE MOTS was on the subject of lamentable ignorance. Having asked a little girl tendered as a witness if she knew where she would go to after death if she told a lie, and the child replying, "No, Sir," the Judge was overheard to mutter to himself, "No more do I."

A CANDIDATE FOR PARLIAMENT recently sent a pineapple to an elector of Merthyr. The elector, after a good deal of consideration, asked a friend next day to come and have a shoulder of mutton with him; when the friend, who seemed to know a little more about the cookery of vegetables, was greatly astonished to find the old miner had boiled the pineapple with the mutton.

ANOTHER HORROR is to be added to the Ballycooney tragedy. The daughter of Dwyer, the owner of the house, has, it is said, gone mad, and is now in the Clonmel lunatic asylum. One of her hallucinations is that persons are firing at her from the portholes in the barn. She is but twenty years of age.

THE FIELDS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF LONDON were white with frost on Monday morning, and the air was intensely cold. At eight o'clock the thermometer was as low as 33 deg. The Manchester papers report that the mountains in the Lake district and those in the immediate vicinity of Kendal were covered, on Saturday morning, with a thick coating of snow.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY announce that, religious liberty having been accepted as a principle of the new Constitution in Spain, steps are now being taken to establish depôts on behalf of the society at the chief centres of population, and colportage will be immediately commenced.

THE DIRECTORS of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway have forbidden all officers of the company to attempt to influence any persons under their orders in the exercise of the franchise at the approaching election.

THE EXPERIMENTAL TRAMWAY, about 100 ft. in length, laid down in Blackfriars-road ten years ago, has been taken up by the St. Saviour's Board of Works, on the ground that several horses have been crippled by falling down on the rails.

MR. MOWBRAY, the Conservative candidate for Oxford University, has resigned his seat for the city of Durham. The friends of Sir Roundell Palmer at Richmond will, however, adopt a similar course to that which was taken by Mr. Hardy's supporters at Leominster, in 1865, and will return the hon. and learned gentleman for the borough which he now represents, irrespective of what may take place at the University.

THE REV. J. THAIN DAVIDSON, a Presbyterian clergyman in Islington, writes to say that his name has been published as a member of the Finsbury Constitutional Association without his consent. He decidedly disapproves the objects that association has in view.

THE APPEAL on behalf of the sufferers by the earthquake at Peru and Ecuador has already realised a sum exceeding £12,000, and the committee have promptly remitted £11,000 for distribution among the sufferers.

THE SIXTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR falling on Wednesday, the members of the Royal Naval Club of 1765 celebrated it by dining together at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's. Of the many naval officers present, there was only one who had participated in that great battle—viz., Captain Geary, Vice Admiral Sir Edward Belcher, K.C.B., presided.

MR. GLADSTONE IN LANCASHIRE.

MR. GLADSTONE is pursuing his canvass in South-West Lancashire with great vigour. He has addressed a great number of meetings in different parts of the division, and on each occasion has delivered most elaborate speeches. Last Saturday he made a speech at Newton, which was principally devoted to criticism of the Irish Church Commissioners' report. Mr. Gladstone said he had been charged with raising the public expenditure question to enable him to shirk the Irish Church discussion, and he would now prove the falsehood of that charge. The right hon. gentleman examined the several recommendations of the report, going into figures at great length to show that no reform was practicable upon such bases which would not leave matters worse than they are at present. He ridiculed the proposition to give Irish Bishops £500 a year as travelling expenses when it happens to be their turn to attend the House of Lords, as a revival of one of the points of the Charter—the doctrine that members of Parliament ought to be paid. He did not, he would have it understood, blame the Commissioners; they had done their best, but their task was an impossible one. "If a man says, 'I will jump over the Thames,' and happens unfortunately to alight in the middle, it does not follow but that he may be a very good jumper." Mr. Gladstone said he had never been able to get any intelligible explanation of the proposal to suppress benefices where there should be only forty Protestants. That meant, according to the average of church attendance, that wherever there were fourteen people to go to church there the Church should be kept up. It was, indeed, proposed to consolidate clerks and gravediggers, but he thought we had got beyond that. The proposition to suppress the Protestant clergy-men altogether in the wild districts of the west was, however, still worse. Hitherto it was admitted on all hands that the peasantry had benefited by the presence of the Protestant clergyman, though they rejected his spiritual services, but to take the tithe out of a parish of Galway or Clare for the purpose of meeting the wants of a Protestant population in Dublin or Belfast was, in his opinion, whatever the intention might be, dangerously like an act of public plunder.

In further remarks Mr. Gladstone cited some calculations of the Rev. W. Maziere Brady, D.D. Dr. Brady gives the case of fourteen benefices in Ireland. In each of these fourteen benefices, besides the Incumbent, there is a Curate, and the Curate upon the average receives 100 gs. a year, and the population of the fourteen benefices is 1832 souls of the Irish Established Church. But the 1832 souls have fourteen Curates to look after them, independent of the Incumbents—rather a liberal allowance. If that rule were applied to the town of Liverpool, the town of Liverpool would be equipped with between five and six thousand clergymen. But, over and above the 100 gs. paid to the Curates, there is the income received by the Incumbents, and the income of the fourteen parishes is £8192. Dr. Brady upon this observes that, considering the fourteen Curates and the souls, £8000 and odd pounds is received for doing no work at all. Now, how did the Commissioners propose to remedy this abuse? With respect to those churches, under the recommendations of the Commissioners, nothing will take place as yet. Their recommendations will not take effect until one generation has gone by, because life-interests have to be respected. But if we have patience to wait about thirty or forty years the recommendations of the Commissioners will probably have taken effect, and out of these fourteen churches five will have ceased to exist. That is to say, they will cease to exist as benefices, and then there will remain nine, and the nine will present this picture:—There will be nine benefices with 1172 people amongst them—not apiece, but amongst them. There will be nine Curates at 100 gs. a year each to take care of these 1172 people. That is about thirteen apiece, and (said Mr. Gladstone) I think they will be able to manage that. There will be nine Incumbents having nothing to do, because the Curates will do what is necessary, and they will receive for doing nothing £5639, in a Church out of which all the abuses have been removed. In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone entered elaborately into statistics to prove the entire failure of the Establishment as a missionary Church.

Mr. Gladstone spoke for exactly an hour, on Tuesday night, at Leigh; but he must have spoken pretty fast, for the reporters have not been able to squeeze his speech into a smaller space than three columns. The meeting was held on the premises of a local co-operative society, and the locality suggested the first topic of the speech—the relations of capital and labour. Mr. Gladstone does not feel as much alarm as some people feel about this question. He has sufficient confidence in the good sense of his countrymen of all classes, and especially of the two great classes more immediately concerned, to feel a perfect conviction that, not perhaps without some occasional and local difficulty, but without any general or hopeless difficulty, they will find their way through the meshes and the mazes of the question to a satisfactory solution. He does not believe that retail shopkeepers can be superseded by co-operative societies, and he has not the confidence that many people have in joint-stock enterprises. "But I cannot (he said) but wish an unqualified prosperity to those efforts where private individuals, or a limited number of private individuals, carry on their business on the principle of joint-stock companies, and are enabled so to adjust their operations and accounts that they can contrive to give to the workpeople interested a portion of the proceeds. I know not, and it would be presumptuous in me to attempt to know, whether that principle is capable of extension; but I believe that wherever it is capable of application it is one of the most beneficial methods of dealing with the difficulties which beset the question between capital and labour now presented to us. There is one other method to which I can but refer, although the name of the person connected with it—most honourably connected with it, a gentleman of foreign descent—is less known in this part of the country than in the county where he resides, and where his beneficial exertions have been particularly felt—I mean Mr. Mundella. He is a man who has devoted, at no small sacrifice, his time and no common abilities and energies in organising those methods of friendly and systematic communication between workmen and capitalists in the formation of boards of arbitration, which, so far as their operation has yet been tried, have produced the most happy results." From this subject Mr. Gladstone passed to that of the public expenditure, replying to a Conservative working man who had sent him the verses following:—

Now you are lecturing thro' the land,
And leading working men astray
By telling them things were not good
For which they did their money pay.

We wish to know, Sir, how it is
To oppose these measures you did not strive,
While there was on your side, you say,
A majority of sixty-five?

Mr. Gladstone did not admit that the Liberals ever had a majority of sixty-five, or anything like it, and he considered that the Liberal party were justified in not making the question of expenditure a vital one for the Government so long as Reform was not settled. The right hon. gentleman, in his criticism of Conservative finance, objected strongly to the system adopted by the Tories of creating party popularity by expending money in promoting local interests. "It is right," he said, "that local works should be properly assisted. But what I do say is this, that it is an unjust plan to stimulate local cupidity to feed upon the public purse; and that that plan, supported and sustained by the Conservative party generally, and by many of her Majesty's present Ministers, was resisted by the Government of Lord Palmerston." Mr. Gladstone closed with some remarks on the Irish Church and the last "Conservative Surrender"—that of the *Quarterly Review*.

Mr. Gladstone addressed two political gatherings on Wednesday—one at Ormskirk at mid-day, and the other at Southport in the evening. The principal topics taken up by the right hon. gentleman were the incidence of local taxation and the Irish Church. In treating of the former, Mr. Gladstone pointed out

the importance of having a thoroughly efficient system of administering the county expenditure, and maintained that in this matter representation was a good and sound principle. While speaking of the Irish Church he took occasion to comment on the uncertainty of purpose which characterised the Ministerial treatment of the subject early in the Session.

THE BRIGHTON RITUALISTS.

THOUGH considerable doubts have been rife in Brighton during the past week as to the line which would eventually be adopted by Mr. Purchas in reference to the "inhibition" which he had received from the Bishop of the diocese, they were dissipated last Sunday. After well weighing all the consequences, Mr. Purchas has resolved to persevere in his ultra-ritualistic course and to defy the Bishop of Chichester, taking his stand upon the fact that he is a practically benefited Incumbent, and not a mere stipendiary Curate. In taking up this position he is, of course, largely helped by the anomalous arrangements which prevail in Brighton, where, though the population has gone on growing till it has reached a very long way towards 100,000 souls, there is still only one parish church, to which all the other places of worship—except such as are geographically included in Hove—stand in the relation of mere chapels of ease. It is said, however, that at the next vacancy of the living of Brighton an end will be put to this state of things, and that the town will be divided into between twenty and thirty benefices, a separate district being assigned to each of the existing chapels.

The eleven o'clock morning service at St. James's, on Sunday, was conducted in the usual manner—I mean the manner usual at that chapel; the altar decorations, the lights, the flowers, the incense, the processional cross, the troop of scarlet-vested acolytes, the little bell—all these accessories were there; and before the service commenced there was a grand procession of banner-bearers and candle-carriers, singing "the St. James's Processional Hymn" as they marched slowly round the chapel, ill-suited as are its style, and plan, and general arrangements to such performances. The prayers were read, or rather, intoned, by Messrs. Gwynne and Purchas, and the minister pronounced the absolution in a standing posture. After the "State prayers" followed the communion office, the "celebrant" being Mr. Purchas, assisted, as before, by a deacon and sub-deacon; and the Ten Commandments were not forgotten. The sermon, which was preached by Mr. Gwynne, was a plain, practical discourse upon St. Luke, whose festival it was yesterday. Mr. Gwynne took for his text the words of St. Paul to the Colossians:—"Luke, the beloved physician." His sermon contained no allusion to any of the matters in dispute—a circumstance which, no doubt, greatly disappointed a very large congregation, whose curiosity had attracted to the chapel. The only other things that struck me as eccentric were the facts that the epistle was read by a person who, though he wore a vestment, was not (so I was told) in orders; and that some gentlemen who tried to obtain admission into the chapel were informed that they could not come in unless they were seat-holders, as St. James's was the private property of Mr. Purchas.

In the evening the chapel was again lit up as before, and the procession round the chapel was repeated, while the choir and choristers sang, to a most spirit-stirring tune, the Processional Hymn. The altar was incensed as usual at the "Magnificat," before which a versicle was inserted; and Mr. Purchas, who appeared to be labouring under great emotion, or from illness, or from both, preached, taking his text from St. Luke xv. 1—"Then drew near the publicans and sinners."

The service was concluded by the collection of the offertory during the singing of a hymn, after which the recessional hymn and the "Te Deum" were sung, and the congregation were dismissed with a blessing.

It was expected that the services of the day would not pass off without a disturbance; and, considering the excitement which prevails on the subject of Ritualism throughout the town, it is much to the credit of the people of Brighton that they offered no serious molestation to the Incumbent of St. James's, but have left him to fight the question with his Bishop, either in a court of law or elsewhere. The crowd in the evening, though immense, was quite orderly inside the chapel, and there was no occasion for any interference on the part of the police, who were stationed close at hand, though outside in the streets some roughs began hooting when Mr. Purchas and his friends left the chapel. Though the chapel will hold some 1200 worshippers, it is thought that nearly as many persons were turned away from the doors as those who were fortunate enough to gain admission, and a large and noisy crowd was gathered outside in consequence. The glove, however, has been fairly thrown down by Mr. Purchas, and it now remains to be seen whether the Bishop will pick it up or not. One thing only is certain, and that is that the matter will not and cannot end here. Either Ritualism is a right thing in the Church of England, and ought to be left to do its work in its own way, or else it should be put down by the Bishops; and if the Bishops cannot put it down by legal measures, their hands ought to be strengthened by additional powers bestowed on them by the Legislature for that purpose.—*Times Correspondent.*

EXPERIMENTS AT SHROBURYNESS.—The Duke of Cambridge was at Shroburyness at the latter end of last week to witness the experiments carried on by the Ordnance Select Committee with Captain Moncrieff's barbed gun-carriage and Colonel Shaw's muzzle pivoting carriage for the 400-pounder gun. His Royal Highness also inspected Mr. Chas. Lancaster's new demioval bore-rifled 10-inch gun and its studious projectiles, and Colonel Clarke's hydraulic buffer for checking recoil. The celebrated Millwall shield was next visited, and the dilapidated Plymouth casemate was also closely scrutinised. The model now being erected of detailed parts for illustrating the working of heavy guns in a double-tier iron fort was also examined.

THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.—Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales paid a visit on Monday to the Children's Hospital, in Great Ormond-street, Bloomsbury. Her Royal Highness, who was accompanied by the Hon. Mrs. Coke, was received by the lady-superintendent and the secretary, Mr. Whitford. The girls' wards were first visited; afterwards the wards for boys. These wards contained nearly seventy children, other children being in the fever wards, which are isolated and not open to visitors. Her Royal Highness remained some time in the hospital, and previous to her departure expressed her satisfaction at the arrangements made for the comfort and care of the children, the means adopted for their restoration to health and for their amusement and instruction during the brief period they remain as convalescents.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—From the letters which Dr. Kirk, of Zanzibar, has received from Dr. Livingstone, it appears that Dr. Livingstone has been living during three months with friendly Arabs and waiting for the close of a native war before proceeding on his way to Ujiji; and he told the Arab messenger that, after exploring Lake Tanganyika, he intended to return to Zanzibar. This is the first announcement from himself that he intended to quit Africa by that route, and it confirms the suggestion Sir Roderick Murchison made long ago to the Royal Geographical Society. "The letters of Dr. Kirk," says Sir Roderick, "make clearly known to us that provisions, medicines, letters, and information had been sent to meet Livingstone at Ujiji, and that our great traveler was aware of their being so sent. Dr. Kirk also reminds me that, when Livingstone went upon the expedition (and he has not received any European news since) he was unacquainted with the discovery of Baker and the southern extension of Lake Albert Nyanza towards the Tanganyika; but, as the map of Baker has also been transmitted to Ujiji, Livingstone will at once see that it was more than ever incumbent on him to try to solve the great problem of the Nile watershed of Africa, by determining whether these great lakes are united or separated by high lands, and, if separated, by ascertaining into what river system Tanganyika discharges its surplus waters. With the authentic data now before us we may well believe that the news which came by telegram from Bombay, dated Oct. 3, was perfectly correct; for, after Livingstone quitted the southern end of Tanganyika, he will have had about ten months to explore the whole course of that lake, and afterwards to find his way to the seacoast. The ordinary post from Zanzibar, whether by the Seychelles or the Cape, usually takes six weeks or more to reach England, and hence, if my distinguished friend reaches that place in a week after the departure of the steamer which carries the news to Trincanopolis, some weeks may probably elapse before we can know of his arrival at Zanzibar. He may, indeed, bring the news himself, and enable his admiring countrymen to give him a hearty welcome before Christmas.

Literature.

The New England Tragedies. By HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. London: George Routledge and Sons.

Mr. Longfellow has endeared himself to thousands of English readers by numerous poems, of which the first characteristic has been that elegant simplicity which induced a brother poet, Mr. Lowell, to say in his "Fable for Critics," that Longfellow "would live till men wearied of Collins and Gray." Yet his writing has always been wanting in energy, and it is only here and there that he has distinguished himself amidst a crowd by a certain gentle and yet manly simplicity, which has always had a tinge of culture in it. We do not in the least wish to suggest that Mr. Longfellow's culture has the character of "a tinge." We believe him to be one of the most cultivated men of the New World; but we think that Mr. Longfellow's poetic faculty would not have done so very much for him if he had been placed in the position of, for example, John Clare. This may seem like talking truisms, yet it is not. Culture would (or, at all events, might) have improved the poetry of John Clare, a rude peasant, but yet, out of the very want of culture comes a thrill of music which must be placed to the other side of the account. However, to cease speculation, these "New England Tragedies" are founded on the story of Edith Christison, Quakeress, flogged through three New England towns (thirteen stripes in each, making the "forty save one" of the ancient Hebrews), and on that of Giles Covey and his wife, of the same epoch: Giles Covey killed, under the *peine forte et dure*, for refusing to plead to the charge that he derived his great strength from infernal sources; and Martha, his wife, killed because she was supposed to have bewitched a wretched epileptic girl. The tragedies have Mr. Longfellow's characteristic moderation, but less than usual of his characteristic force, however that force may be defined. It was never overwhelming, and, though it had always an attraction of its own, and though Mr. Longfellow is by nature a writer of pleasant verse, it is not easy to say in what it consists. Perhaps Mr. Longfellow's most devoted admirers may hold that to be a point in his favour. "Ah! Jules," said the girl in the French play, "what I so admire in you is"—And Jules stopped her mouth with a kiss, exclaiming, "*Fi donc! si vous savez quoi, je suis perdu!*"

The following passage, from the first play, "Endicott," is not bad, though we are compelled to abbreviate it:—

ACT IV.

SCENE I. *King-street, in front of the Townhouse. KEMPTHORN in the Pillory. MERRY, and a crowd of lookers-on.*

KEMPTHORN (*sings*).

The world is full of care,
Much like unto a bubble;
Women and care, and care and women,
And women and care and trouble.
Good Master Merry, may I say confound?

MERRY.

Ay, that you may.

KEMPTHORN.

Well, then, with your permission,
Confound the Pillory!

MERRY.

That's the very thing
The joiner said who made the Shrewsbury stocks.
He said confound the stocks, because they put him
Into his own. He was the first man in them.

KEMPTHORN.

For swearing, was it?

MERRY.

No, it was for charging;
He charged the town too much; and so the town,
To make things square, set him in his own stocks,
And fined him five pound sterling—just enough
To settle his own bill.

The utmost we can say of these "Tragedies" is that they are truthful in the sense of never exaggerating. Of the power and soul of tragedy we cannot find much in Mr. Longfellow. The "Spanish Student" contained some nice musical writing, and one or two scenes that rose to something like passion; but the "New England Tragedies" do not seem to us to rise even to the same height.

Instructions in Wood-Carving for Amateurs. With Hints on Design. By A LADY. London: Lockwood and Co.

Amateur wood-carving, as the preface to this book assures us, must indeed have become a popular pursuit of late; for in a comparatively short period we have had before us some three or four books of instruction in the art. It is for that reason that the author of this book, who professes to be only "A Lady Amateur," has been "led to collect a few hints, hoping that they may prove a useful guide to self-instruction to those who have no other help at hand." The author further tells us in the preface that "as beauty and fitness of design are so indispensable to success in wood-carving, I have ventured to add some slight remarks on this subject, the result of my own experience, which, I would have it understood, claim to be no more than the mere suggestions of a Lady Amateur." This, as becomes a lady, is modest; but we make no doubt her "slight remarks" will be found useful to the amateur who has no other—or better—help at hand; for it should be understood that the art of wood-carving, like other arts, to be known thoroughly, must be learned from competent instructors, and cannot well be "picked up" from books, however cleverly written. But, as far as mere book instruction can go, the Lady Amateur's hints and suggestions will be found valuable; and, if the object of the student be merely to acquire as much skill as will enable him or her to pass a leisure hour occasionally in an agreeable occupation, they may suffice; but if bread-winning depends on the operation, we should say to intending learners, "Acquire all the knowledge you can from this and other books of a like kind, but be sure to place yourself under the tuition of an efficient master notwithstanding." The author gives, of course, the usual instructions as to tools, woods, &c., and, besides, several plates of designs, all of which seem well adapted to serve the purpose intended—the guidance of amateurs and beginners.

He knew he was Right. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. With Illustrations by Marcus Stone. No. 1. London: Virtue and Co.

Mr. Anthony Trollope has just commenced the publication of a new novel in the serial form, after the style in which the "Last Chronicle of Barset" originally appeared. An instalment of twenty-four pages is, of course, too little to enable anyone to form an estimate of the merits of the story or guess at the nature of the plot; but the characters already introduced to the reader seem to be such as Mr. Trollope is well able to depict. All we can say at present is, that the story appears to be a record of jealousy and its results, and that Mr. Stone's illustration to No. 1 shows "how wrath began."

Household Words: a Weekly Journal. Conducted by CHARLES DICKENS. Vol. II. London: Ward, Lock, and Tyler.

As our readers are already aware, from our notice of the first volume, Messrs. Ward, Lock, and Tyler are reissuing, at a cheap price, Mr. Dickens's well-known periodical, "Household Words," which we have no doubt, will be a welcome addition to many a family library in which the original issue did not find a place. The second volume is now published; and, though the paper is somewhat thinner than that used in the original edition, it is sufficiently good; and, the printing having been carefully executed, the book is exceedingly readable, and is substantially bound in strong cloth boards. To criticise the contents of the work is, of course, out of the question; it is enough that they were collected under the supervision of Charles Dickens, and include not a few papers from his own pen.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY OF SUBTERRANEAN PASSAGES IN BRISTOL.

THE excavations for the branch line of railway which is being constructed by the Great Western, Midland, and Bristol and Exeter, from their terminus at Temple Mead to the Floating Harbour, have disclosed the existence of a complete network of subterranean passages underneath Redcliffe parish, and branching out in various other directions. A deep cutting has been made parallel with Guinea-street, and which is to go under Redcliffe-hill. At one place where the cutting is about 30 ft. deep the men discovered the narrow entrance to a huge cavern. Further examination showed that this portion of the subterranean passage had been severed by the railway cutting, but unfortunately the entrance to the left hand passage is now blocked up by a fall of rock in blasting. On Monday night a party consisting of half a dozen gentlemen explored a portion of the underground network. Mr. J. H. F. Roberts, C.E., pioneered the party, and Mr. W. Rice, architect, took a plan of the passages. Before entering the place, a line was fastened to one of the outside supports, and each of the party carried either a torch or a candle. After creeping through a narrow, low passage, some twenty yards in length, the party came to a row of three arches, each of which led in an opposite direction. Taking the centre one, the party had to crawl on their hands and knees for about ten yards under a great rock, and then they emerged into a spacious and lofty cavern, whence there were other branches. A journey of some 200 ft. or 300 ft. farther, chiefly through low narrow corridors, brought the party to what appeared to be the grand saloon, or chief cave. It was perfectly circular in form, the roof being supported on eight columns, besides a very strong column in the centre. The cavern was some 40 ft. or 50 ft. in diameter, and from 6 ft. to 8 ft. high, the roof sloping to within a few feet of the ground. The spaces between the pillars, with the exception of the route the explorers had come, and one in a straight line with it, had been walled up all round; and this was the first piece of masonry that had been seen, the whole having been excavated from the solid rocks. There can be no doubt that the place has been excavated, and that a good deal of skilled labour has been used in the work. Passing from this large cavern the party proceeded along a wide corridor, beautifully arched overhead, and supported on each side on strong columns, the spaces between them being walled up. This had evidently been a chief entrance to the cavern, but unfortunately the party could not explore it to the end on account of its being walled up. Two or three branches in the same locality were tried, and found to be walled up. Altogether the party explored some six or seven branches, and most of them were either walled up or filled up with rubbish. In two or three places the further progress was stopped by huge masses of rock, which had fallen and blocked up the way. One of the passages was traced in a direction which must have brought the party very near the Floating Harbour, formerly the river Avon; and it is conjectured that the caverns might have been used at the time when Bristol carried on an extensive slave trade, or that they may have been used for smuggling purposes. According to a map of Bristol, in Barrett's "History," the Hermitage of St. John occupied this site in 1250. The discovery has awakened a good deal of antiquarian interest; and it is intended to take down the masonry and explore some of the passages further, when doubtless some more satisfactory clue may be gained respecting the original use of this extensive work.

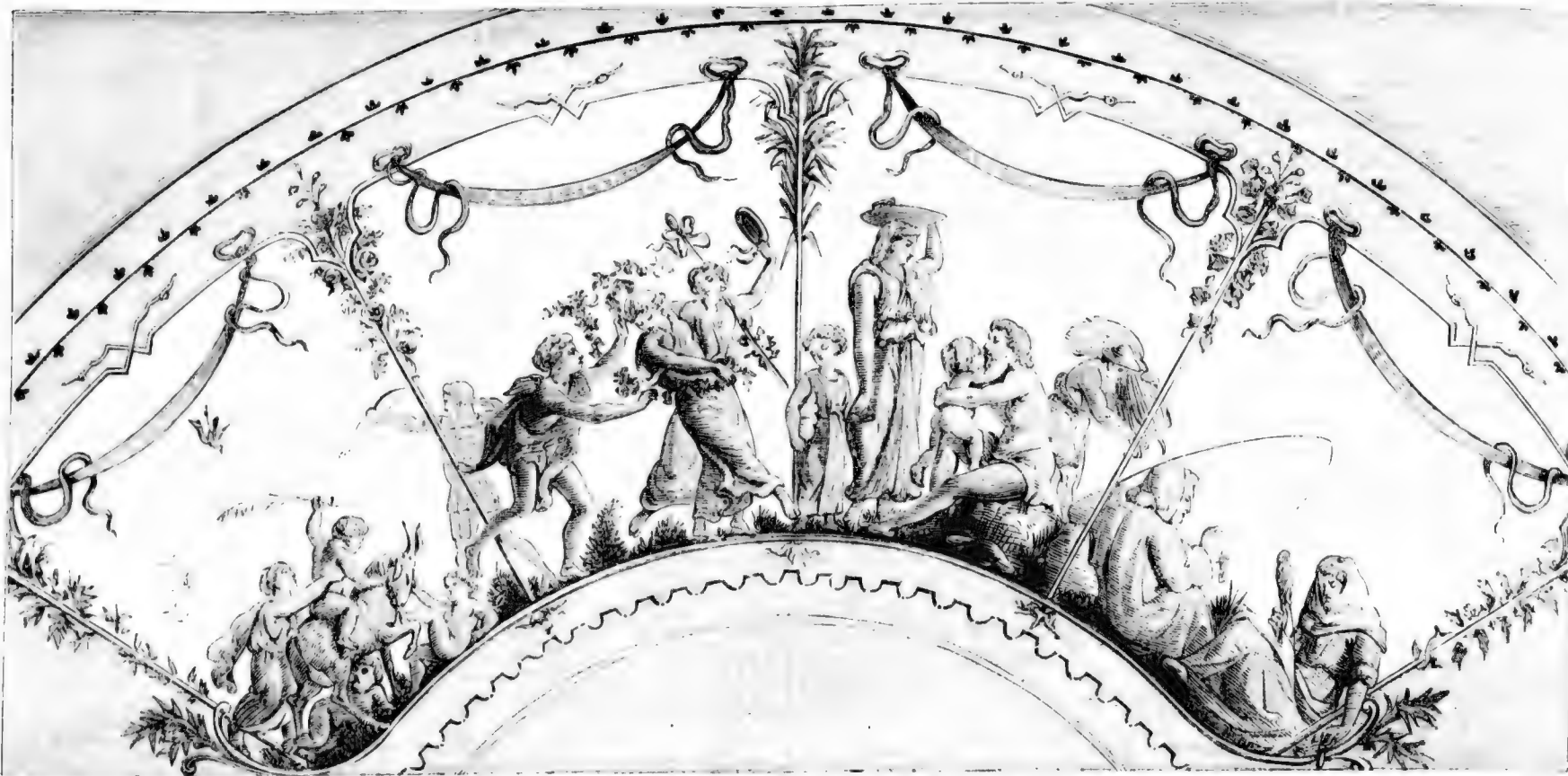
THE COMMERCIAL CONGRESS in Berlin has passed a resolution in favour of a common system of coinage, on the basis of the decimal unit, as laid down at the International Monetary Conference in Paris, on July 6, 1867.

A COSTLY SONG.—A few days ago the birthday of a private person was being celebrated at some inn of the city of Vilna, and the cloth being removed, as we say, toasts followed toasts and songs followed songs. The company present consisted of two Poles and three Germans, neither of whom understood a word of Russian; and so the conversation was carried on in German, a language with which they were all acquainted. In a little while it occurred to one of the Polish guests to sing a song in his own tongue, no stranger being nigh, and the room looking out upon a dead wall. Early next morning each of these five gentlemen received through a Cossack a "pozaw," or decree, requiring them instantly to pay five roubles each, or to board the Cossack until such time as these roubles would be ready. Mine host himself was mulcted in thirty roubles; so that one Polish ditty enriched the exchequer of the Czar by exactly fifty-five roubles. At the same time, Austria is making the Polish language obligatory at the University of Cracow.

THE "COUNTESS OF DERWENTWATER."—Last Saturday a wood house, fitted up with great care, having a partition across the middle, and suitable doors and windows, was carried from Blaydon to Dilston, and placed at the end of the Countess's tent. Prior to its being conveyed from Blaydon it was visited and inspected by a large number of inhabitants, all of whom expressed themselves astonished at the neatness of the "Countess's house." No obstacle was presented to the placing of the house, and the "Countess" was so overpowered with this kind expression of her friends that she shed tears. During the day the Mickey brass band paid her a visit, and discoursed several sweet strains. The "Countess," on being removed from her late abode, had to be supported by her attendants, owing to the cramped position in which she has been confined. However, she still persistently asserts her intention of remaining until forcibly removed. It is understood that a meeting of the Hexham Highway Board will be held on Tuesday, to consider the case. It is reported that, even amongst that body, a majority is in favour of no action being taken. An amusing feature of the case was when the watchers on the opposite side of the road saw the wood house erected they pulled down their tent and set about constructing a more substantial one.

THE PRINCE ROYAL OF BELGIUM.—The Brussels correspondent of the *Liberty* gives some interesting particulars relative to the illness of the young Belgian Prince. Leopold Ferdinand, Duke of Brabant, Count of Hennegau, and Duke of Saxony, was born at Luken, on June 12, 1859; so that he is nine years and four months old. He was to all appearance well and strongly built, with broad shoulders, a good chest, and a lively temperament. He was educated with great care by his tutors, Count van der Straeten Pontoz and Lieutenant Dumes, and made great progress, though he showed no signs of extraordinary precocity, and his mind did not seem to be developed at the expense of his body. His present illness, which is pericarditis (inflammation of the membrane surrounding the heart), began by a slight cold, which rapidly grew worse, bringing on a dry, incessant cough. He soon lost his colour and grew thin; and all the efforts of science were powerless to stop the progress of the disorder, which, as is usually the case in heart complaints, soon turned into dropsy. His chest and stomach swelled to an enormous size, his cough became worse than ever, and he could scarcely breathe. The unfortunate child, whose amiable temper and intelligence have made him a general favourite, passes the whole day in the open air in the park of Luken, the atmosphere being too confined for him in a room, however large and well ventilated. At night he gets a little sleep in a large bed-room, where the air is constantly being renovated by means of large fans. Every morning he takes a long drive in the park, often followed for hours by the King and Queen on horseback. Strange to say, the young Prince, in spite of his sufferings, has not lost his appetite, and makes three hearty meals a day.

ANOTHER VERY FOOLISH PARSON.—Last Saturday evening a tea-meeting was held in Bent-street School-room, Blackburn, to inaugurate a new Conservative working-men's club, and was attended by about 300 persons, the majority of whom were women. The meeting was addressed by Mr. William Henry Hornby, M.P. for Blackburn, Major Feilden (the son of Mr. Joseph Feilden M.P.), Mr. Chamberlain Starkie (brother of the High Sheriff of Lancashire, and candidate for the north-eastern division of the county), several clergymen, and others. In the course of the proceedings, the Rev. R. Mayall made some remarks in regard to the speech of the Rev. H. Wescoe, of Blackburn, a fortnight ago. This gentleman, it will be remembered, said it was painfully and awfully true that the devil had taken up his headquarters in London, and Mr. Gladstone was one of his generals; and that the devil was the first Radical. Referring to that, the Rev. Mr. Mayall said, "The clergy of Blackburn are figuring in nearly all the newspapers of the country as the most slanderous and villainous set of men that exist in the kingdom, and yet your chairman says they are most exemplary men. It is for you to judge us. I can only say this, that if to speak the truth be villainous, if to speak the truth boldly be villainous, then I for one glory in it. I say this because I feel strongly on it; and I will not hesitate to say that he who deprives the people of England of the great and glorious freedom, religious as well as civil, which has been obtained by the blood of their forefathers, that man, call him by what name you like, ought to be execrated and scouted from human society." This rev. gentleman is at present Curate of the parish church, Blackburn, but has lately been appointed Vicar of Trinity Church, Darwen. In a succeeding part of his speech he said he thought there was no father or mother who would dare, of all actions, as they valued the religion and morality of their children, to put the local Liberal newspaper in the hands of their family.



DESIGN FOR A FAN, BY F. FOSSY, BOUGHT AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION FOR SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

THE EX-QUEEN OF SPAIN AT PAU.

THE residence chosen by the ex-Queen of Spain at Pau has at least the advantage of a traditional reputation, and for its connection with the rise of the family of which she was till lately the last representative that has not been discredited.

The intrigues which it is said her ex-Majesty is still endeavouring to carry on at Madrid must, if they be persevered in, originate at Pau, the capital of the French department of the Basses Pyrénées, where the statue of Henri IV. graces the principal square; and the most conspicuous and interesting edifice is the castle where that Monarch was born—a fine building at the western extremity of the town, crowning a lofty peak that overhangs the Gave, and remarkable for its huge irregularity of structure, and the queer angles by which its architecture is distinguished.

Under the Viscounts of Bearn, this château was little more than a rendezvous for hunting; but it was built originally in the tenth century, and, little by little, there grew around the castle other houses, until Pau became a town, and ultimately asserted itself as the capital of Bearn. In 1088 Gaston III. left this château, where he then resided, to go to the Crusades; and it afterwards came into the possession of his descendant, the troubadour Prince Gaston Phœbus. In 1482, however, the King of Navarre held a Court in the grand saloon of the castle; and a year afterwards he died in the park while engaged in playing a flute which was said to have been poisoned. His sister, the wealthiest Princess in Europe, from among a hundred Princes who aspired to her hand, chose for her husband Jean d'Albret, whose son Henry married the sister of Francis I. The château of Pau was so beautified by these successors to its dignities that it was one of the most splendid dwellings in the country, and became proverbial for its elegance. Here Jeanne d'Albret and Antoine de Bourbon were proclaimed King and Queen of Navarre; and their son, Henry IV., was born there, and rocked to sleep in a colossal shell, which was said to have been brought from Palestine by Gaston III. This shell is still to be seen in the Saloon of Henry IV., represented in our Engraving, and hangs there, surmounted by the arms of Navarre, and inclosed by drapery, as a precious relic of the family which rose to such distinguished honours in the old château. It was here that Marguerite of Valois was reported to have given an asylum to Calvin and other persecuted Reformers, who are supposed to have been hidden away in the Tour de la Monnoye, one of the towers, five of which still remain; the donjon, which is 100 ft. high, making the castle still one of the most prominent features of the country. In the lower saloon, in 1569, Count Montgomery caused ten Roman Catholic dignitaries to be put to death; and in 1618 Louis XIII. came to the château to proclaim the cessation of Bearn, and since that time the castle itself may be said to have been

the residence of any distinguished person who required a temporary asylum. The only fête which has been held there since the time of Louis XIII. was that given in 1815 to the Duke of Montpensier. Under the Republic this splendid château, like many other fine places at that time, was turned into a barrack; but Louis XVIII. and Louis Philippe occupied themselves with its restoration, and it was magnificently refitted by the Citizen King with antique and characteristic furniture. The last guest of distinction who inhabited the château was the celebrated Abd-el-Kader, who was detained there in 1848, and since that time the ancient edifice has been left ready for any emergency, such as that which has made it the asylum of its present occupants.

ART-OBJECTS AT SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, PURCHASED AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

THE Fourdinois cabinet is by far the most important of the works purchased by Mr. Cole to illustrate the present condition of French art-manufactures. The form given to the work will be apparent from our Illustration. The materials of which it is constructed are, for the body ebony, most exquisitely inlaid with variously-coloured woods, from pale yellow satin-wood to darkest walnut, and of different tinted marbles and stones, forming a most harmonious combination of colours. The figure in the upper niches represents Minerva

as patroness of Commerce; those in the sides, the geni of the Arts and of Literature. The caryatides are emblematic of the four quarters of the earth. The side panels represent Manufacture and Commerce; the centre one, the genius of Commerce surrounded with representatives of various countries. The price paid for this exquisite piece of work was the large sum of £2500.

In the design for a fan, by F. Fossy, the border is of a delicate green colour, enriched with gold. The figure-subjects are of suffused rosy hue, simply shaded with a cooler tint, and represent the progress of human life, from infancy to old age, with which the conventional divisionary ornaments are in accord, showing the buds, the flowers, the fruit, and the winter evergreen holly.

THE NORTH OF ENGLAND COAL AND IRON TRADES.

No part of the country has exercised a greater and more continuous influence upon the industrial and commercial operations of the nation than the Great Northern Coal-Field; and the history of no other district can be more interesting and valuable, as a means of indicating the early character, rise, and progress of the main national industries, and the direction and development which these seem likely to take and attain. "The Northern Coal-Field," says Mr. Hull, of the Geological Survey, "extends from Staindrop, near the north bank of the Tees, on the south, to the mouth of the Coquet, where it enters Alnmouth Bay, on the north, the distance being nearly fifty miles. Its greatest diameter is near the centre, along the course of the Tyne, which forms the great highway for the export of coal to the London market."

Passing by, for the present, the modes of working or winning coal from the pit—the means adopted at various periods in the history of the coal trade for transporting it to the markets, whether in the holds of colliers or in panniers on the backs of horses and mules, and the social aspects of mining industry—we pause at the great event in the history of the coal trade and civilisation, the first application of steam to industrial operations. The rapid extension of manufacture by the aid of steam enormously increased the consumption of coal. But the changes thus effected in the coal trade were nothing compared with the revolution worked by the application of steam power to locomotion, which stimulated the production of existing industries, opened out new branches of manufacture hitherto undreamed of, and in every way added to the inducements and facilities for the pursuit of manufacturing commerce. Depending upon coal for its existence, increasing the demand for coal by its requirements, the locomotive became the main agent in the production and transport of coal, and has thus been the means of swelling the coal traffic to its present enormous dimensions. Appropriately enough, the locomotive was invented



QUEEN ISABELLA, WITH HER CHILDREN AND SUITE, IN THE CASTLE AT PAU.

in the heart of the northern coal-field. Everybody knows the story of George Stephenson, the Northumberland pitman. That story has been told and re-told: it will never be forgotten.

The manufacture of iron had been carried on in connection with the north of England coal-field long before the establishment of railways. The ore used in this manufacture was either imported or derived from the coal measures—though the northern coal-field is singularly deficient in ores. Ore was subsequently imported from the lias rocks of Yorkshire, in the neighbourhood of Whitby. This source of supply, however, did not prove satisfactory; but the fortunes of the northern iron manufacturers were at the turn—their local sources of supply were to become comparatively inexhaustible—and the north of England iron trade was, *per saltum* as it were, to become one of the richest and most extensive branches of the iron industry of the kingdom. The story is soon told. The firm of Bolckow and Vaughan, who had in 1810 constructed puddling-furnaces and rolling-mills at Middlesbrough-on-Tees, erected smelting-furnaces at Wilton Park, for the purpose of smelting ironstone obtained from the coal and carboniferous limestone measures near Bishop Auckland to be mixed with other ironstone procured from the mines near Whitby. The expectations of the firm with reference to the Bishop Auckland coal district were not fulfilled, and they were obliged to fall back upon the Whitby supply. They subsequently obtained superior iron from Skinningrove, on the coast, with which for some time they carried on their gradually-extending operations. Before this, in 1811, a Mr. Jackson had sent two wagon-loads of ironstone, obtained in the Cleveland district, to the Tyne Ironworks. In 1839 a Mr. Neasham dispatched an entire cargo of ironstone, procured from the same source, to the Devon Ironworks, at Alloa, in Scotland, where it was rejected; and about the same time Mr. Bewicke, a gentleman well known in the north, also became aware of the existence of the mineral near Gainsborough. In June, 1850, however, was made the great discovery of ironstone in Cleveland, which laid the foundations of the remarkable commercial prosperity of that district, and which was to cause the names of Bolckow and Vaughan to be enrolled among the Conscript Fathers of the iron trade. To quote from a notice of the death of Mr. Vaughan, published in the *Darlington and Stockton Times* of the 19th ult.—"On June 8, then, Mr. Vaughan, in company with Mr. Marley, of Darlington, recognised the main bed of iron in the Eston hills. After picking up several small pieces of the precious mineral on the ascent of the hill, they found in Sir John Lowther's grounds, at Wilton, a solid rock 16 ft. thick; and, following the outcrop westward, they assured themselves of the value of their discovery. Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan at once made themselves masters of the situation. They secured various royalties, which the company founded on the original firm are still working. In 1853 six blast-furnaces were erected at Eston, where they still stand, though their fires have been extinguished in answer to the unceasing demand for improvement, as a monument to the early beginnings of the great Cleveland industry. In the course of the fifteen years that have elapsed since these furnaces were erected, the increasing requirements of the trade have demanded increased facilities for carrying it on. Mr. Vaughan's practical skill and energy proved equal to the occasion, and to him alone we owe the large blast-furnaces of the present day."

The development of the north of England iron trade is one of the wonders of the commercial world. Though the Cleveland ore is not of the first quality, it possesses properties which peculiarly adapt it for special manufacturing purposes. The possession of rich stores of the native ore, the proximity of the northern coal-field, and the extensive railway and shipping facilities at hand for transport, enabled the north of England iron trade at once to take a prominent position in the iron industry of the country. The opening out of the mines, and the establishment of ironworks, have, within a very short space of time, completely revolutionised the appearance of the country and the character of the population in the Cleveland district. It is almost needless to say that the establishment of the Cleveland iron trade has materially affected the iron trade in every part of the country. But a few years before Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan erected their works on the Tees, Middlesbrough was a mere hamlet. Now it is a large, prosperous, and growing town, with 40,000 inhabitants, and possesses in a marked degree the characteristics of commercial progress and healthy social vitality. "If Middlesbrough is an infant," said Mr. Gladstone, when he visited the north some years ago, "it is an infant Hercules."

Some idea of the extraordinary rise and progress of the north of England iron trade may be gathered from a comparison of the quantities of iron produced in the north before and after the opening out of the Cleveland ironstone. Just before the discovery made by Mr. Vaughan and Mr. Marley, there were thirty-eight blast-furnaces in the north of England, the entire make of which, we have it on competent authority, would never exceed 150,000 tons per annum. In 1863 the number of blast-furnaces was 108, producing nearly 700,000 tons for the year; and, according to the latest returns, the number of blast-furnaces is now 140, and last year's produce of iron amounted to 2,854,739 tons. Previous to 1850, we learn from Mr. Lowthian Bell's able paper, there were about 300 puddling-furnaces in the northern district, capable of turning out about 150,000 tons of finished iron per annum; in 1862, after the lapse of twelve years, the number of puddling-furnaces was 646, which Mr. Bell calculates to be equal to an annual production of 340,000 tons of finished iron. The actual make during the year 1862 he estimates at probably 300,000 tons. The iron trade of Staffordshire and Wales was the growth of a considerable period of time; whilst in ten years the north of England trade attained to the prominent position which it has ever since held and will continue to hold for many a year to come. In confirmation of this, we have but to refer to the Geological Survey, where we shall find that in 1860, just ten years after the Cleveland ironstone was

opened out, the following figures indicate the weight of pig iron smelted in the various iron-producing districts:—

	Tons.
Northumberland, Durham, and the North Riding of York	658,679
North and South Staffordshire	616,450
South Wales	969,025
Scotland (the whole of)	937,000

The recent immense development of the north of England coal and iron trades has partly been the cause, and partly the result, of a wide extension of manufacturing industry in the north. On the one hand, increased facilities for the production and transport of coal and iron have offered inducements for the construction of manufactories in the neighbourhood of the raw material; and, on the other hand, the existence and almost daily extension of such manufactories have given a wonderful impetus to the productive powers of the district. Almost every branch of iron manufacture—the manufacture of machinery, locomotives, iron ships, bridges, girders, plates, rails, angle iron, and other articles—flourishes in immediate connection with the north of England coal and iron trades. The restless and unwearied spirit of invention is already dealing with the Cleveland iron; and several projects have been propounded for making it into steel, and for its further utilisation in various directions. Wonderful, therefore, as the past history of the northern coal and iron district is, the history of its future promises to be even more remarkable.—*Daily News.*



CABINET BY FOURDINOIS, PURCHASED AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867, FOR SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

THE latest news from Naples announces that the eruption which had been threatened for some days has commenced, and is increasing in intensity, the flow of lava becoming gradually more copious, and the dynamic action of the cone more vigorous. It may be interesting to examine what evidence we have respecting the extent of the subterranean cavities of which Vesuvius is the direct outlet. The opinion has been expressed that Vesuvius communicates by a deep and complicated network of subterranean passages with the whole of the South European volcanic district. But there is a region with which the volcano is connected in a more direct manner—by larger and less complicated ducts; and it is respecting the extent of this subterranean region that we wish now briefly to inquire.

It is remarked by Sir Charles Lyell that the extent of the superficial changes produced by the action of subterranean fires afford in themselves very insufficient evidence respecting the magnitude of the processes constantly going on beneath a volcano. "The loftiest volcanic cones," he says, "must be as insignificant, when contrasted with the products of fire in the nether regions, as are the deposits formed in shallow estuaries when compared with submarine formations accumulating in the abysses of ocean." In fact, we must remember that the lava which overflows the crater of a volcano is only the excess of the burning matter beneath the cone. To use a somewhat homely simile, it would be as unreasonable to measure the extent of the subterranean lava-beds by the quantity which escapes during an eruption as it would be to estimate the contents of a barrel of fermenting liquor by the quantity blown out by the compressed gas when the spigot is withdrawn.

But, even when viewed in this light, Vesuvius affords startling evidence of the magnitude of the subterranean cavities of which it

is the outlet. Consider, for instance, the great eruption of 79 A.D. Here there had been for many ages—how many is unknown—a quiescence of the principal vent of the Neapolitan volcanic district. And, from whatever cause the obstruction had arisen which led to this quiescence, certain it is that the cavities beneath the crater had not during that long interval of rest communicated with the subterranean lava-stores. These cavities had become filled up with dust and ashes, cinders, rocks, and scoriae. And we may mention in passing that the condition of Vesuvius at that time affords sufficient proof that no obstruction in the cone itself of a volcano can ever suffice to restrain the subterranean fires from escaping; for if anything could have produced that effect it would have been the enormous accumulation of debris which, in 79, blocked up, not the crater only, but the enormous cavities which communicate directly with it. The only form of obstruction which can permanently or for a long time render a volcano inactive is one occurring far down below the surface of the earth in the narrower parts—or necks, so to speak—of the subterranean conduits.

Now, in 79 A.D., so soon as the lid of the crater had been hurled forth in the first tremendous outburst of the volcano, the long-repressed forces of the elastic gases which were beneath and behind the accumulated debris began steadily but rapidly to propel dust, ashes, and cinders high into the air above Vesuvius. This action continued for several days, and the quantity of matter thus propelled may be looked upon as an indication (though not a sufficient measure) of the extent of the subterranean cavities immediately below the crater. Now the narrative of the younger Pliny affords very remarkable evidence on this point. His uncle was among those who perished at Stabiae, which lay at a considerable distance from the cone of Vesuvius. The elder Pliny had gone to Stabiae to watch the progress of the eruption, but he was aroused during the night by the intelligence that the passages leading to the house and the outer court were filling fast with the falling ashes. While attempting to escape, he was suffocated. We see, then, that in a comparatively short time from the commencement of the eruption Stabiae was half overwhelmed by the matter which was being poured forth from the crater of Vesuvius. When the eruption was over, Stabiae had been completely destroyed. Pompeii and Herculaneum, which lay nearer to the cone, had been much more rapidly overwhelmed. But the younger Pliny relates that even at Misenum, fourteen miles from the cone, the dust and ashes fell so thickly that a darkness greater than that of night covered the place; and he adds that when the light of the sun at length broke through the dense canopy which overhung the town every object was hidden under thick layers of white ashes. We shall probably be underrating the quantity of matter propelled from the main vent if we ascribe to it the formation of a layer extending for fifteen miles on every side of the cone, and having an average depth of at least a yard. The solid content of such a layer would be no less than 21,000,000 cubic yards.

But this is far from being all. During the great eruption of 79 A.D. no lava escaped from the crater of Vesuvius, so that we may infer that the mountain had not discharged its accumulated stores of dust, ashes, and cinders. Six eruptions followed, in all of which the matter emitted from the mountain resembled what had been poured forth in the eruption of 79. It was not until the year 1036 that Vesuvius began at length to pour out molten lava. Nearly 1000 years had thus been occupied in clearing the cavities beneath the crater of the dust and ashes accumulated during the quiescence of the volcano.

We may assume that at the present time the condition of these subterranean cavities is very different. They are probably at all times charged with an enormous quantity of burning lava communicating with the yet vaster fields of that material underlying the Neapolitan volcanic district. That this is so is evidenced by the fact that all the modern eruptions have been accompanied by the flow of burning lava, and that this flow commences very soon after the first outburst. Even the preliminary propulsion of red-hot basaltic stones is confirmatory of this view. For if the cavities beneath the crater were in the same state as before the eruption of 79, or even if any large proportion of their volume were occupied with accumulations of dust and ashes, the outflow of lava would be preceded by the discharge of enormous quantities of non-incandescent matter.

The question of the nature of lava has lately been discussed. We have quoted the results of M. Silvestri's analysis of the lava recently thrown out from Vesuvius. It appears from his researches that out of 100 parts of this lava 39 consist of silica, 18 of lime, 13 of protoxide of iron, 10 of water, 3 of magnesia, 2 of water, and 1 of potash; or, in other words, "the specimen he examined closely resembled common wine-bottle glass." A considerable variety appears to prevail, however, in the constitution of lava, not merely when we compare together specimens which have come from different vents, but when the comparison is instituted between masses of lava poured forth from the same vent at different epochs. The lavas which flowed from Vesuvius before the mountain had fallen into the state of quiescence described by Strabo contain disseminated crystals of leucite, a mineral which is very rarely found in the modern lavas from this vent. And in general the latter are less crystalline than the older forms of lava. Indeed, the old lavas which flowed from Vesuvius indicate a decided tendency to a columnar structure, corresponding to what is seen in the Giant's Causeway, the Isle of Staffa, and elsewhere.

It is a remarkable fact that the lavas of Vesuvius contain a greater variety of minerals than, perhaps, any others in the world. Hany mentions that of 380 simple minerals known to him, no less than eighty-two have been found on Vesuvius; and of these several are peculiar to the locality. Sir Charles Lyell expresses the opinion that these have not been thrown up in fragments from some older formation, through which the gaseous explosions have burst, but have been sublimed in the crevices of lava, "just as several new earthy and metallic compounds are known to have been produced by *fumeroles* since the eruption of 1822."

CONTEST BETWEEN LIBERAL CANDIDATES.

A VERY pretty quarrel has arisen between the Hon. E. P. Bowyer, M.P. for Kilmarnock, and Mr. J. S. Mill, M.P. for Westminster. The difficulty arose in this wise:—Mr. Bowyer is member for the Kilmarnock boroughs, which he has represented as a Whig and Liberal for about twenty years, and has several times been returned without a contest. He is now, however, opposed by Mr. Edwin Chadwick, who appeared among the electors at, as he says, the invitation of certain of their number, and armed with a letter of recommendation from Mr. J. S. Mill, M.P. for Westminster. Thereupon Mr. Bowyer wrote to Mr. Mill, taking exception to the course followed by the latter, and asking for explanation. In his reply the member for Westminster justified his conduct on the ground that constituencies ought to select the best men they could get, and declaring his opinion that "every candidate should consider first, not his own claims and wishes, but the public interest." Mr. Mill went on to say:—"For my own part, I can fairly disclaim acting ungenerously towards yourself when I warmly support the candidature of Mr. Chadwick, because I would very gladly put him in my own place, if I saw a probability of success. I consider Mr. Chadwick to be an altogether exceptional man, to whom it would be an honour to any other man to give way, because, however superior he may consider himself, or might actually be, to Mr. Chadwick in some things, there are others (of extreme importance in Parliament) in which Mr. Chadwick has not his equal in England, nor, so far as I know, in Europe."

The two last letters of this correspondence we print *in extenso*. They are as follow:—

MR. BOUYER TO MR. MILL.

Coleshill House, Highworth, Oct. 13.

Dear Mr. Mill,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst. As far as I can understand that letter, you treat the question on which I wrote to you as merely a personal one between Mr. Chadwick and myself, and our respective merits, as to which I said nothing, and on which the constituency I now represent must judge for themselves and decide. The general doctrine that every constituency should select "the very best man" the party possesses is that upon which I presume you have acted in recommending other candidates to other constituencies. I venture to doubt whether it is applicable to all cases without reserve; for it would be fatal to the mutual confidence which forms an essential part of the relation between represented and representative if, at every fresh election by the former, faithful service by the latter is to be entirely disregarded. But is it not an advance upon this doctrine to assume that it devolves upon you to indicate to each constituency who is "the very best man each party possesses"? You go still farther, for you invite me to "give way" to the man whom you have selected. If I were to act on your advice the result would be the substitution of your individual opinion for the free choice of the constituency. In Westminster, where Mr. Chadwick is, perhaps, better known than in Scotland, I have your high authority for the statement that the constituency would not be likely to accept him, even upon your recommendation. Upon what knowledge, may I ask, of the Kilmarnock boroughs do you presume that he would be more acceptable to them? If you are a fit judge of Westminster in this matter, may I not be permitted to form a judgment of Kilmarnock? If I know anything of my present constituency, I should say they would be extremely likely to form opinions for themselves, without the aid of anybody, and that those who have been added to the register will not be a whit less keen and discerning than their neighbours in forming and exercising their own judgment. You will pardon me, therefore, for declining your invitation to "give way" for the purpose of obtaining the return of Mr. Chadwick, as unconstitutional, unwise, and not likely to be attended with success; and if you will permit a word of advice in return, I would say that the best hope of our common political adversaries lies in the Liberal constituencies being exposed to a contest among Liberals, and that those who aspire to play leading parts among us would do well not to exaggerate this evil.—I am yours, very faithfully,

J. S. MILL, Esq., M.P.

MR. MILL TO MR. BOUYER.

Dear Mr. Bouyer,—Though a great deal surprised, I am far from dissatisfied, at seeing our correspondence up to this point in the papers, as I had not thought myself at liberty to publish it without your previous consent. Your observation, that choosing the best men to be had "would be fatal to the mutual confidence between represented and representative," is a misanthropical sentiment which I should scarcely have expected to hear from you, since I can see no meaning in it, unless it be that the constituencies so seldom get good men that they can scarcely ever be expected to be faithful to the men they have got. I do not look upon the matter from so cynical a point of view. It seems to me that in this, as in other matters in life, the more particular people are in choosing, the less likely they are to change their minds after they have chosen. In the particular case, also, in which you deprecate inconstancy, it would appear that the constituency of Kilmarnock has been constant for the last five and twenty years, whence one may fairly infer that they made a very good choice five and twenty years ago. But five and twenty years and a new Reform Act make a great change in men and politics; and if the constituency of Kilmarnock makes as judicious a choice now as it did when it last changed its representative, I sincerely hope it will be five and twenty years before it changes again. Still, with the fullest regard to the consideration due to past services, one must admit that there ought to be some limit to it. You would not, I presume, maintain that a seat in Parliament ought to be a seat for life unless the member has given some violent offence to his constituency. The urgency of an infusion of new blood is as good a reason for making a new choice as dissatisfaction with an existing representative, and there is no time at which giving the preference to a new candidate is so little of a reflection on the former member as when a change has been made in the Constitution admitting new electors, often much numerous than the old.

I am sorry that the occasions on which people have asked my advice or help in their electioneering affairs should have caused me so often to incur your disapprobation by expressing opinions so very different from yours as to the sort of men that would be of most use in the House of Commons. But I do not see that the fear of being disagreeable to one class of candidates ought to prevent me from giving my opinion, when asked, in favour of another class, or that there is anything presumptuous either in answering questions that are addressed to me, or in giving testimony which I am told will be of use to those in whose favour it is given, and which, if as you say it has no weight, will at least be innocuous to their rivals.

I have no objection to receiving the advice you tender in the last sentence of your letter, although I did not invite it by opening up any communications between us. For my part, I never presumed to give you any advice, nor did I "invite" you to retire in Mr. Chadwick's favour, because I had no idea that you were in the least likely to do so. I merely, in reply to a communication from yourself, showed how very public-spirited a proceeding I should consider it if you did. I should not, however, have troubled you with this opinion if you had not been the first to write to me.

Writing to yourself what, at the time I wrote it, I supposed was to be a private letter, I did not think it necessary to raise the question how far the present member for Kilmarnock is entitled to claim the support of Liberals on the ground of fidelity to the Liberal party. But, to the public or the constituency, I have no hesitation in saying that no untried man can be looked upon as less a member of the Liberal party than the man who at the beginning of this present year called the Liberal party a rabble, and declared that their leader was incapable of leading. I do not know that anyone is likely to do more than this "to sow dissension among the Liberal party," nor do I see what possible claim this gentleman can have upon party fidelity, or what pledge he can give his constituents that he will not, at a critical moment, turn round again upon this same "leader who cannot lead," and show himself once more a conspicuous example of a "follower who will not follow." Whatever claims he may have upon his constituency can only be those of his own individual personal merits: he is the last man who has a right to the sympathy of his whilom party, or who can appeal against me on the ground of his high sense of the claims of party organisation. Even in the most ordinary circumstances the efficiency of representatives can only be kept up by a keen rivalry, and a probability that, if they fall below the standard they have ever attained, their constituents will look out for new men who come up to it. But we are not now in ordinary times. There are not only new electors to be represented, but new questions to be decided, requiring men deeply impressed with the wants of the country, and who have exercised their minds on the means of remedying the most pressing existing evils. The Liberal electors have a right to a choice between their present members and any others who may seem to them better qualified in this respect; and such choice is denied them if it is regarded as treason against Liberalism for a new Liberal candidate to offer himself in competition with an old member. I am keenly sensible of the importance of not dividing the Liberal party; but it is not a very hopeful way of keeping the party united for the representatives of the old electors to engross all the representation, leaving none for the new; and if a reasonable number of men of advanced opinions, or possessing the confidence of the working classes, are not to be included among the recognised candidates of the party, they cannot be blamed if they sometimes stand against those who are. Just as we are often told that, to secure the unity of a married couple, what is the man's is his own, and what is the woman's is the man's, so now we are being told every day that to secure the unity of the Liberal party, which is threatened by a division between the old men and the new, the old men should be represented by themselves, and the new men by the old. With the solitary exception of the advice which you supposed me to give to yourself, I have not heard of any instance in which it has not been proposed to resolve the difficulty by the new men retiring, and the old

men magnanimously accepting their retirement; and this, in many cases, is very naively put upon the ground that, as the old men will not consider the public interest and retire, for fear of letting in a Tory, the new men must. The real danger, in my opinion, of the Liberal party, is not what you consider it to be. It is in the renewal of the tactics which made the last House of Commons a spectacle of dissension and want of principle, showing us representatives trying to slip out of the engagements their constituents conceived them to be bound by, and others yielding a shameful obedience when called to order by the dread of losing their seats; while in cases where this powerful motive was not in operation, men elected under the same banner proved by their conduct that there was as irreconcilable the same banner in their intentions and political feelings as if they had sat on a variance in their intentions. What gave this deplorable character to the last House of Commons was, that its so-called Liberal members were rallied under the cry of supporting Palmerston, as we are now told they ought to be rallied under the cry of disestablishing the Irish Church. Now, I am not one of those who think that the political progress of England has but one step more to make before reaching its summit, where it may rest and be thankful; and that if a man is ready to vote for the disestablishment of the Irish Church he is ready to do all that the staunchest Liberalism can demand of him. But I would remind those who differ with me as to the all-sufficiency of this particular step that our power to make even that step next Session may depend upon our getting men into the House of Commons who are not merely certain to vote for that step but who will follow their leaders loyally through all the Parliamentary tactics with which our skillful opponent will try to impede the progress of England. Days, weeks, and months may be lost if Mr. Gladstone's majority is composed of men who will keep their word in voting for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, but will thwart and embarrass their leader in every previous step by which that desirable consummation may have to be led up to. It was not the Tories, but the Adullamites, who weakened the Liberal party in the last Parliament; and if a similar result should befall it in the next, there will be cause for bitter regret that the Liberal party did not fight out its battles at the polling-booths, rather than in the lobby of the House of Commons. There does not appear to be any danger that Mr. Gladstone's nominal majority will not be greater than in the last Parliament. What the country has to look to is, that his majority shall be more steadfast to genuine Liberal principles. We do not want men whose cast reluctant looks back to the old order of things, nor men whose Liberalism consists chiefly in a warm adherence to all the Liberal measures already passed; but men whose heart and soul are in the cause of progress, and who are animated by that ardour which, in politics as in war, kindles the commander to his highest achievements, and makes the army at his command worth twice its numbers—men whose zeal will encourage their leader to attempt what their fidelity will give him strength to do. It would be poor statesmanship to gain a seeming victory at the poll by returning a majority numerically larger, but composed of the same incompatible elements as the last, even if we put political principles aside and look at nothing but the exigencies of the fight we are going to sustain against a politician renowned for his skill in availing himself of the disunion of his opponents.—I am yours, very faithfully,

Avignon, Oct. 19.

J. S. MILL.

CASUALTIES AT SEA.

IN a recent Number we published an abstract of the "Wreck Register" for 1866; and we are now in a position to lay before our readers some later details of disasters at sea. A terrible story is told in an abstract, published on Wednesday morning, of the returns made to the Board of Trade of wrecks, casualties, and collisions which occurred on and near the coasts of the United Kingdom last year. Between January and December, the number officially reported was no less than 2090, which was 230 more than in the previous year, and 399 in excess of the average of the six years ending in 1867. No doubt this result is to a considerable extent attributable to the increased number of ships navigating our coasts and the adjoining narrow seas; but the excess is so large as to indicate special and exceptional causes. Indeed, the heavy gales that prevailed in January, March, April, October, November, and December added no fewer than 980 wrecks and casualties to the list, about three sevenths of this number having occurred in the first and last months of the year. The most serious gale of the year was that which commenced on Dec. 1, and continued until the 3rd, during which 319 lives were lost, and 326 vessels were lost or destroyed. The number of vessels lost in 1867 was 2513, which is in excess of the number of disasters recorded, for the obvious reason that in cases of collision two or more ships are involved in one casualty. These vessels represented a registered tonnage of 464,000. Of the total number 2113 are known to have been ships belonging to Great Britain and its dependencies, with British certificates of registry; 338 were foreigners; and of the remaining sixty-two none survived to tell of country or employment. Of the total number of disasters 414 were collisions, 1676 were wrecks and other casualties, the number of wrecks resulting in total loss being 656. Of these, sixty-five arose from defects in the ship or her equipments—forty-five having foundered from sheer unseaworthiness—and no less than 106 appear, from the reports made by the officers on the coasts, to have been caused by inattention, carelessness, or neglect. Nevertheless, it is a somewhat remarkable fact that, in the nine years ending in 1867, the disasters to comparatively new ships bear a very high proportion to the whole number. By far the greatest number of disasters occurred on the east coast of England, there having been 1101; while on the west coast there were 411; south coast, 259; and Irish coast, 214.

With regard to the actual loss of life, the facts recorded in these returns are still more deplorable. The aggregate number of victims was 1333, which was in excess of any year, except 1859, "the Royal Charter" year, when the number reached 1667. Of the total number, 637 went down with ships that foundered, 160 lives were lost on board vessels in collision, 445 in those stranded or cast ashore, while nearly 300 were lost in fishing-boats alone.

There is, however, some consolation to be found in the returns given of the lives that have been saved, in a large measure, no doubt, through the agencies provided by the Board of Trade and the National Life-Boat Institution. In thirteen years the total expenditure paid out of the Mercantile Marine Fund for life-saving apparatus has been £89,591 13s. 3d., the vote last year alone amounting to £16,780 10s. 4d. This philanthropic provision has contributed to the gratifying result that, whereas during last year alone 1333 lives were lost, 5845 were saved by these and other means employed.

A FASHIONABLY-DRESSED YOUNG MAN, described as a merchant's clerk, was convicted last Saturday by the Southwark magistrate of a brutal and unprovoked assault upon a barman at the Rockingham Arms, Newington-causeway, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and hard labour. He appears to have thought that the worst he had to dread was a fine, and was not a little astonished when he heard the sentence.

AN EXPLOSION of an unusual character, on Monday afternoon, resulted in great damage to the United Hotel, Charles-street, St. James's, and may end in loss of life. The kitchen boiler burst with great violence, blew windows, sashes, and gaseliers to atoms, and more or less injured six of the hotel servants. Two young women have, it is feared, received dangerous contusions; and a man-servant also lies at Charing-cross Hospital seriously hurt.

ARTHUR THOMPSON, the driver of the Irish mail-train to which the fearful accident occurred a few weeks since, died at his residence, at Newtown, Staffordshire, on Friday week. It will be remembered that when he was rounding the curve and saw the trucks which caused the accident coming towards the mail-train, he jumped off to save his life. He fell upon his head, and a splinter of one of the carriages struck him when the collision occurred. He leaves a widow and five children. He was forty-one years old.

LORD LICHFIELD AND FREEDOM OF ELECTION.—Major Anson, M.P., addressed a meeting at Lichfield, last Saturday night, and replied to charges brought against his brother, the Earl of Lichfield, of serving thirty-two notices to quit upon his tenants in order to influence the election. He said the notices were served in the ordinary course of business. Last year, when there was no political purpose to be served, 140 notices were given. Lord Lichfield's agent had instructions not to make any difference on account of the election in the service of notices; and when he (Major Anson) asked Lord Lichfield to postpone until after the election a notice which was about to be served upon the landlord of the George Hotel, which notice would have occasioned the loss of several votes to him (Major Anson), the reply of Lord Lichfield was that he could not be influenced by political considerations. Of the thirty-two persons served with notices, fifteen had no vote at the last election, nine voted for Anson and Dyott, seven for Anson and Paget, and one did not vote at all; so that the majority of them were his own (Major Anson's) supporters. Fifteen notices were served for arrears of rent, three because the persons kept disreputable beer-houses, and others for various reasons of a purely business nature. A vote was unanimously passed accepting the explanation as satisfactory.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH ON CHATHAM AND HIS TIMES.

ON Wednesday evening Mr. Goldwin Smith delivered a lecture in St. George's Hall to a large audience on Chatham and his Times. Chatham, he thought, was one of the meteors of history; nowhere was he more meteoric than in Macaulay's famous article. Historians hardly dared to criticise him fully, but contented themselves with tracking his splendid path across the heavens. Yet, perhaps, there was no statesman who required more to be studied in connection with the circumstances of his age in order to do him justice. Chatham came at a time when the country stood in the greatest need of reform, ecclesiastical, social, legal, and political; but instead of reform, he gave us nothing but war. He came in an age of scepticism, but it was a scepticism unlike that of the present day. Modern scepticism was at least an earnest seeking after truth, while fundamentally it was religious, and allied with, and even producing, the highest purity of character. The Church in England, although not so scandalously corrupt as that of France, was then terribly worldly. Horace Walpole had shown us that the Bishops cut but a poor figure, while the only active religion was Methodism, which became so fashionable that women in high circles grew as fond of it as of a game at cards. In those days real power was still supposed to reside in the King. The American Constitution was evidently framed upon the model of ours at that time, substituting the President for the King, the Senate for the House of Lords, Congress for the House of Commons. The framers of that Constitution were not aware that no real power was to reside in the King. They placed real power in the President, and the consequence has been the recent collision between the President and the Representative Assembly. Thus, once more it is proved that in framing Constitutions we cannot divide power. Chatham entered public life with the idea that the best thing to be done for the nation was to make it glorious in war. He opposed Sir Robert Walpole, who, though corrupt, was by no means so corrupt as he has been represented. Joining the opposition to Walpole, Chatham commenced those invectives for which he was afterwards so famous. Walpole ultimately fell; he forgot that the first duty of a statesman was to preserve his own honour; and that if a statesman has no honour he cannot serve the public weal. In English history we have had four great orators. Pym was the first, and perhaps he still remains greatest of all. The second, if we may credit tradition, was Bolingbroke; but not a fragment of his speeches remains, and his admirers confine their descriptions to his style rather than his matter. Then comes Chatham, whose eloquence was rather of a peculiar kind, and characterised by much rhetoric. The day is now approaching when rhetoric in statesmen will grow weak, and we shall see political questions dealt with as questions of science, and the rhetoric even of a Chatham will be powerless. The fourth English orator (continued the lecturer) "I venture to think is John Bright. Bright's friend Coudon once told me he had been reading the orations of Demosthenes from a translations and he was evidently surprised at their character. He had expected something more brilliant and declamatory. I told him of course that the beauty of the language was lost in a translation, but, in the second place, I said he was mistaken in supposing that Demosthenes was a declaimer. The political speeches of Demosthenes were not declamation, but counsels. I would say the same of the speeches of John Bright. Therefore, the speeches of John Bright will live; they will live not only for their force of language and beauty of form, but because they contain the counsels given by a great public man to the nation of his time." Chatham's wars were next criticised by the lecturer, who thought it was a mistake to suppose that Chatham made commerce flourish through war. Commerce never does flourish through war. Only a few great merchants reaped wealth, while smaller traders suffered depression. Incidentally mentioning Frederick the Great, the lecturer thought it was high time the character of that monarch should be spoken of reasonably. We have just had, he remarked, a life of Frederick the Great from a man of genius, whose philosophy, it seems to me, is reduced *ad absurdum* in that book. No doubt Frederick was a great captain. It was fortunate for him that he was a King, else once or twice his failures would have been his ruin. He was a great ruler and a great civiliser, though rather in a shallow way. Although his conquests may have proved beneficial in their effects, it is absurd to doubt that a very selfish ambition prompted his policy. He inherited a splendid army—the best military machine in Europe. This he turned to use, and this, with some personal pique with another potentate, was at the bottom of the terrible war. Mark, wherever there is a vast standing army like that, war is almost sure to be produced. Frederick was, in plain truth, a robber; in excuse of which he may no doubt plead that the Powers of Europe at that time generally partook of the same character. Resuming the general subject of the Chatham wars, the lecturer said it was from them we derived our imperial notions—our passion for "an empire upon which the sun never sets." He also said that the only effectual check on war was to make every age pay for its own wars, and that the same fallacious arguments were used in Chatham's time as now for robbing posterity. The attention of the audience was then called to Chatham's fall, to the American War, and to the general character of the man whose life had been the subject of the address. The application of Mr. Bright's charge of "pomposity and servility" against the present Prime Minister to Chatham in his intercourse with his Sovereign was loudly cheered. Chatham's life, the lecturer said, was theatrical, but really splendid. The lecture closed with the following words:—"Cobden sleeps in a country churchyard, and a country churchyard is the best grave for one whose life was devoted to real beneficence. It was meet that such a worker as he should, in death, mingle his dust with the dust of the people. Chatham's proper place is where he lies—in Westminster Abbey. He was the real hero of his own age—an age of war and glory; and we may look back upon his name with veneration and love, though we may pray that his age may return no more."

ONE OF MURPHY'S ASSISTANTS, a man named Flynn, has been lecturing at Hartlepool, where his violent language has provoked a breach of the peace. So far the combatants have been content with casting showers of stones at each other; but, if Flynn persists in his avowed determination to take one of the public buildings of the town by storm, it is not improbable that weapons of a more dangerous character may be brought into use.

AN ATTEMPT TO MURDER THE EDITOR OF THE *Italia*, journal of Naples, was made a few days back by a pistol being fired almost point-blank at him. Fortunately the ball struck his watch, and glanced off without doing any injury. The assailant was arrested, and proved to be a former non-commissioned officer of Francis II., named Gambella, who had been promoted by his Majesty at Capua. He said that his intention was to take vengeance for articles published in the *Italia* against the ex-King.

MR. F. H. WIGGIN, a publican in Bermondsey, to amuse his children, of whom he was dotingly fond, drew a coffin on a sledge, on which he wrote, "Frederick H. Wiggin, died Oct. 8, 1868, aged forty," and jocosely showed it to his wife and others who happened to be present. On the night of the 7th Mr. Wiggin retired to bed in his usual health and spirits. At five o'clock on the following morning he was suddenly seized with vomiting blood, occasioned by the rupture of a bloodvessel, which lasted six hours, when he expired from exhaustion.

THE NEW STREET FROM BLACKFRIARS TO THE MANSION HOUSE.—The Metropolitan Board of Works, deeming it desirable that their works along the new street from Blackfriars to the Mansion House should be carried on under the same management as that of the railway as far as possible, with a view to expedition and economy, have made arrangements with the Metropolitan District Railway Company whereby the company have undertaken the formation of the sewer and subway at the same time as their railway, up to the point where the railway and street will diverge, for the sum of £22,000. The portion to be constructed by the railway company is that east of St. Andrew's-hill, while that portion west of Chatham-place is included in the Thames Embankment Contract, No. 3; but there remained an intermediate space of about 700 ft. and a short length of vaults, the execution of which has been given to Mr. Webster, at the rates of payment specified in the schedule of prices attached to his contract for the portion of the embankment from the Temple to Blackfriars Bridge, the estimated cost being £10,000.

POLICE.

A NOISY COCK.—Some considerable amusement was created in Lambeth Police Court, on Monday, by an application of a somewhat novel character made by an elderly gentleman. He began in the usual form by saying he wished for Mr. Elliott's advice. Mr. Elliott—"Upon what subject?" Applicant—"To stop, if possible, the crowing of a neighbour's cock. My name is Barlow, and I belong, as you see (handing up the *Medical Register*), to the medical profession, and reside in Churchyard-row, and so did my great-grandfather, which makes me quite attached to the spot. For some time past, however, the pleasures of the place have been greatly diminished by my next-door neighbour, who introduced a number of hens and two cocks to his establishment. One of the cocks—evidently was the loudest crow—was placed almost under my window, and I find it impossible to get my proper amount of rest. I do not now practise as a surgeon, but indulge in literary pursuits. The cock, however, utterly prevents my doing anything of the kind. The owner promised Mr. Woolrych some time back that he would take the noisy bird away; but this morning it was as bad as ever, and I cannot stop in the place. Now, what is to be done, your Worship? for you know rest and quiet are necessary for those with literary occupation, and this cock prevents my completing any operations. I want to have the means of compelling the cock to be removed, if possible." Mr. Elliott—"I don't know that I have the power to do so. You can bring an action against the party. There is nothing in the Police Act which touches such a point." Applicant—"Can't he be made to keep the cock in an inclosed place, so that I could not hear its shrill clatter?" Mr. Elliott—"It is a difficult matter to stop the cock's crowing." Applicant—"The Cochinchina cock of another neighbour makes no noise, and does not annoy me." Mr. Elliott—"I will assist you if I can." Spinks (one of the warrant officers)—"The owner of the cock was spoken to by the direction of Mr. Woolrych a short time back, and promised as far as possible to keep the bird quiet." Mr. Elliott—"Let him be told again that if he does not in some way comply with the request that he will have an action brought against him."

SMASHING THE SOLDIER.—Jacob de Corance, twenty-five, was charged at Worship-street with having committed an act of wilful damage. The prisoner and three friends visited a waxwork exhibition in the Mile-end-road, and they were so much affected by what they saw that prisoner smashed one of the figures—that of a soldier. A boy named Blyth, employed to watch the figures and warn visitors "to keep their hands off," said—"I saw the prisoner touch one of them, and went up and asked him not to do it again, as he would break them." Mr. Newton—"What did the waxwork figures represent?" Witness—"The one he touched, Sir, was a soldier lying on a bed, with Miss Nightingale attending on him." Mr. Newton—"What did he do when you asked him not to touch it?" Witness—"He said he should if he liked, and did again. I then said I would go and call my master, and he up with his fist and smashed the figure." Mr. Newton—"Did he smash the soldier or Miss Nightingale?" Witness—"Please, Sir, he smashed the soldier." Mr. Newton—"Where did he hit the poor man?" Witness—"On the nose. Sir, and smashed his head in." Mr. Newton—"Did he say anything when he did it?" Witness—"Yes, Sir; he said to one of his friends that he would see if the man had got any brains. After he had done it I called my master, and he gave the prisoner into custody." Thomas Attwood, the proprietor, deposed to giving the prisoner into custody just as he was about to leave the room. He produced the head of the "soldier," which created great laughter. Mr. Newton inquired how much it would cost to repair the damage done. Attwood replied, "About 25s., Sir." Mr. Newton—"No more?" Attwood—"Well, Sir, he served me for three years, and then he cost 30s." Mr. Newton—"And nothing since?" Witness—"No, Sir. He don't require no victuals, you see, Sir." Mr. Newton—"Well, I think that a fair sum. What have you, prisoner, to say to this?" Prisoner—"My foot slipped, and I put out my hand to save myself, which came against the figure and 'busted' him." Two witnesses, who deposed to having accompanied the prisoner to the waxworks, were called, and said that the prisoner's foot did slip, and the damage done was accidental. Mr. Newton, however, held the damage wilful, and fined him 5s., with 25s. for the proprietor's loss, which was paid.

IMPRISONED BY RED TAPE.—A case which shows that the rule of red tape is not yet at an end was mentioned at the Westminster Police Court on Monday. A respectable old man stated that on Sept. 17 his son, twenty years of age, was sent to prison on an unfounded charge of having been a deserter. The man for whom he was then mistaken had since been arrested, yet his son was still detained in prison. On the 12th inst., he made the facts known at the War Office, and was told that the young man would be liberated on the following morning. He had not, however, been released, and the applicant now wished to know what was to be done. By the direction of the Court a letter was written to the War Office, calling the attention of the authorities to the matter.

HANOVER MEDALS.—Isaac Morris, a foreigner, and described as a shoemaker, was charged, at the Mansion House, on Tuesday, with an offence against the Mint—namely, "unlawfully, with intent to defraud, tendering, uttering, and putting off as and for a sovereign of the Queen's current coin, a certain medal resembling it in size, colour, and figure." Mr. Bellamy, from the office of the solicitor to the Treasury, appeared for the prosecution, and stated that, although only a single uttering could be proved, a sufficient case presented itself for the consideration of a jury. The prisoner, in one case, actually obtained upwards of 19s. in change for the medal; and evidence was forthcoming to show that he had attempted to put off a similar coin with a like intent on the same day. James Whybrow, a coffee-house keeper in Bishopsgate-street Without, said that the prisoner had some refreshment at his house, on Tuesday week, which amounted to 2d., and

in payment he presented to Elizabeth Dewing, a waitress, a coin which she took to be a sovereign. She gave him 19s. 10d. in change, and he left. After he had gone she discovered that it was a Hanover medal, and witness found the prisoner the next morning in Leman-street, Whitechapel. He asked him if he knew what money he gave to the waitress, and he replied a sovereign. Witness told him that it was a medal, and gave him into custody. George Norton, a shopman to a leather-seller in Bishopsgate-street, said on Tuesday week the prisoner, who was a customer, came into the shop and, after being served with goods, placed a coin on the counter, saying, "You must give me change for a sovereign." Witness took it up, and saw at once it was a medal such as was sold in the streets, and it was similar to that given to Mr. Whybrow. He returned it to the prisoner, who smiled, and paid for the articles in good money. The prisoner, in his defence, explained that he received a sovereign in payment for some shoes offered to a customer, that he changed it at the coffee-house, and that he knew nothing of the medal. Sir Robert Carden committed him for trial.

A DARING ROBBER.—Richard Kelk, a young man, was charged, at Lambeth, on Tuesday, with stealing from the person of Richard Dunn a silver watch and chain, value £8. The prosecutor deposed that he was a gas-fitter, living in the Walworth-road. On Tuesday night, about twelve o'clock, he reached home and was lifting up his arm to ring his door-bell, when the prisoner suddenly pounced upon him, put his arm round him, snatched his watch and chain from his waistcoat pocket, and ran away. The prosecutor followed him and raised the cry of "Stop thief!" on which the prisoner called out to several of his companions to stop the prosecutor. They, however, failed to do so; but, after a chase, the prisoner got away. The prosecutor said he was sure the prisoner was the man who robbed him, and there were two others with him at the time. Elizabeth Atterbury stated that she was passing the prosecutor's house at the time, and saw the prisoner leap from the curb to the door, where the prosecutor was in the act of ringing his bell. The prisoner stooped down, put his arm under the prosecutor's arm as it was lifted up, and snatched the watch from his pocket. He then made off, with two others. The prosecutor followed, and several men endeavoured to stop him. The witness declared that the prisoner was the man who had robbed the prosecutor. She had seen him several times before, and knew him well. Another witness gave similar testimony, and added that he saw two young men pick something up opposite the prosecutor's shop and run away. Police Constable Pike, 95 L, took the prisoner into custody, he having been pointed out by the witness, Elizabeth Atterbury. The prisoner said to him, "Let me go; I had not the watch; I've been to the Victoria Theatre." A police constable, named White, said he found a bar of the prosecutor's gold chain opposite his door. Police Constable Hughes stated that on the night in question he heard the cry of "Stop thief!" and pursued the prisoner, but some of his companions knocked him down, and the prisoner got away. Kemp, the warder of Wandsworth Prison, proved that the prisoner was convicted at Southwark Police Court in June last year for stealing a watch from the person, and sentenced to six months' hard labour. The prisoner denied the charge. Mr. Elliott committed him for trial.

ASSAULTING A WITNESS.—Mary Ann Kelk, the sister of the last prisoner, was charged with assaulting Elizabeth Atterbury, one of the witnesses in the case. She had been taken into custody on a warrant since the first examination of the prisoner Kelk. Elizabeth Atterbury stated that, on the evening of the first hearing, as she was passing along Westminster-road, she was set upon by the prisoner and another woman. The two women knocked her down, tore her hair, and, while on the ground, kicked her. She had since suffered very much. The prisoner had been to the place where she lived, and made use of most alarming threats, and she went in fear of her life. The prisoner said she was drunk at the time, and was now sorry for her conduct. The magistrate committed her to prison for one month, with hard labour, and then to find two bails in £10 each for six months.

MRS. AGNES WINDHAM AND "SILVIO."—On Monday, at the City of London Court, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, an action against Mrs. Agnes Windham to recover £17s. 6d., the balance of the cost of a telegraphic message to Cuba, was tried. Mr. Buchanan appeared for the defendant, who sat in the attorneys' box, and he made a preliminary objection that she had been sued as Mrs. Windham. It was true that she had once borne that name, but she had changed it and was now married. Her husband was in court. A gentleman stepped into the witness-box, and said he was the husband of the lady, and that his name was George Walker. His Honour said he would amend the plaint. The defendant was described as living at No. 3, Upper Westbourne-terrace, Bayswater; and at the time, last April, the order was given to the plaintiffs, the Electric and International Telegraph Company, to transmit the message to Cuba Mr. Walker was acting as agent to the lady, but he has since married her. The plaintiffs' clerk charged £9 15s., but he stated that these messages were very difficult to cast up as regarded the price, and that he explained the matter to the defendant, and that there might be an increase in the rate. He afterwards found that the message amounted to £14 2s. 6d., and that the company would be charged accordingly. The defendant and Mr. Walker said, if there was any mistake, they would do what was right. Mr. Buchanan, for the defence, said there was a special contract entered into that the message was to be conveyed for £9 15s., and that, if the charge had exceeded £10, the message would not have been sent. The clerk had called at her house, and, explaining that he would have to pay the extra charge, the lady, out of compassion for the man, who had a family, said she would pay half the amount. His Honour said, on looking at the receipt for the message, that he found the words, "For which purpose I have deposited the sum of £9 15s." The company also reserves itself rights. Mr. Buchanan said that might be in some cases, but in this instance a special sum was named. His Honour said that

when he looked at the telegram he found it to say, "Tell Silvio he must come in a month, or give me up—reasons; answer." It was a matter, no doubt, of some importance to the lady, probably having reference to some proposal of marriage. There were, doubtless, reasons why she required an answer, and would be very anxious about it. Looking, therefore, at the character of the message, he thought there might fairly have been some reserve as to the price to be charged, and he did not think either £10 or £15 could have been begrudged. Mr. Buchanan said if the public sent a message to the company, and a price was charged, the general conclusion was that there was an end of the matter. His Honour said if the public used the telegraph it must be bound by the rules of the company. Upon the receipt there is an implied promise to pay the rates upon the tariff. Mrs. Windham was anxious that it should be sent to Silvio, a gentleman at Cuba, and he thought she should be satisfied if she was charged according to the usual rates. Under all the circumstances, therefore, he was of opinion that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover, and gave a verdict accordingly.

APPREHENSION OF THE NOTTING-HILL BURGLAR.—The police at Chatham have succeeded in apprehending Charles Seiler, alias Charles Smith, who stands charged with the burglary and assault at the residence of Mrs. Russell, Notting-hill, on the night of Sept. 21 last, Mrs. Russell receiving such injuries at the hands of the prisoner that she is only just convalescent. The accused was arrested last Saturday afternoon, at a low beerhouse in High-street, on a charge of having committed no less than three burglaries the previous night, the prisoner succeeding in gaining an entrance to the office of the Electric Telegraph Company, and also into the premises of Mr. Sparkhall, perfumer, and Mr. Thornton, tailor, High-street, from each of which he contrived to carry off a quantity of articles, the premises in each case being entered by means of the street cellar gratings, which were left insecurely fastened. On being arrested, his description corresponded exactly with that given in the *Hue and Cry*, the prisoner having the words "Sarah Price" tattooed in blue ink on one of his arms; his discharged parchment from the 59th Regiment at Gosport, in which corps he formerly served, being also found on him when apprehended by Police Constable Hibberd. The accused, who is about nineteen years of age, and 5ft. 6in. in height, has a very juvenile appearance. Yesterday afternoon the prisoner was examined at the Chatham Police Court, before Mr. Guise, police magistrate, and fully committed on the charge of the burglaries, the circumstance of his apprehension being forwarded to Scotland-yard.

DOUBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A very lamentable occurrence took place in Old Goole on Friday week, by which three lives were sacrificed. An elderly woman named Would, the wife of a sailor who resided in Old Goole, took from her home a little girl, her granddaughter, aged four years, and proceeded to a school in the vicinity, when she called to ask the master to allow her grandson, about seven years of age, leave to go with her. Not suspecting anything wrong, the master allowed the lad to go. The old woman took the two children in the direction of a village called Swinefleet, on the banks of the Ouse, and when outside of Old Goole, and where the road runs close to the river Ouse, she seized hold of the lad and threw him into the river. She then dragged the little girl down the bank, and walked with her into the water until the tide took her away. A gentleman coming along in a gig heard a splash. He got out and ran to the bank, and was just in time to see the lad's head above the water and the little girl's head. He at once descended the bank and seized the child's dress; but it giving way through the tide running strong, the body was carried away from him, and all three were seen no more. The bodies have not been recovered. A woman in a house a short distance from the spot saw the whole occurrence, but had not time to give any warning. It is said the old woman was in a low state of mind, and thought they would all come to want.—*Leeds Mercury*.

RULING THE PLANETS.—A remarkable case of planet-ruling was heard before the Leicester bench of magistrates on Saturday, when an elderly woman named Susannah Ward was charged with obtaining a large quantity of wearing apparel from Mary Clarke under pretence of ruling her planet. On the 5th inst., the prisoner called at prosecutrix's house with some caps for sale, and asked to be allowed to sit down in the house while she had a pipe of tobacco. While she was enjoying the weed, she noticed an imbecile daughter of Mrs. Clarke's, and said, "Missus, you've a heavy heart; you've a daughter that's not right. I have a daughter whose brain has been turned by fever. Your daughter will stab you and commit suicide, unless she's altered." Mrs. Clarke said she could not help it; upon which the prisoner replied that she could make her a different girl before Christmas Day, by ruling her planet. Prosecutrix observed that she had no money, upon which the prisoner suggested that she had clothes; and an arrangement was then made for Mrs. Clarke to give her the whole of her best wearing apparel, valued at several pounds. Prisoner went away, and called at intervals until within the last few days, on each occasion of her visit not omitting to take away with her some of the clothing—three shawls, two gowns, and one jacket. On one of her later visits she told Mrs. Clarke the ruling of the planet would have to be postponed for a month, as she could not do it, the weather being against it. She was afraid that the girl was born to destruction, and would go to hell, but she would do her best to prevent it. On the prisoner presenting herself at the house a few days later she was handed over to the police, to whom she said she could rule the planets, but not cards. The magistrates sent her to gaol for three months as a rogue and vagabond.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCT. 16.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—H. A. DOBSON, Knightsbridge, coachman;—W. ESAM, St. John's-wood, schoolmaster;—O. W. LLOYD, St. Stephen's, solicitor.

BANKRUPT.—J. M. BAKER, Worthing, ironmonger.—T. BRADLEY, Stepney, baker.—J. W. BODMAN, St. John's-wood, harness-maker.—J. BROCK, Hackney.—H. W. CHALLESS, Wandsworth, marine-store dealer.—H. CHESHER, Motcomb,

street, brushmaker.—R. D. CHRISTMAS, H. Anslow, surgeon.—W. B. FAGG, Alder-gate-street, artificial florist.—R. GOUGH, Kingsland, plumber.—W. HOBSON, Blackfriars-road, W. H. KIMMINS, Finchley, brick merchant.—J. H. LANCE, Crofton, builder.—V. L. MONTYHEON, Oakley-square, meat contractor.—E. MANN, Shadwell, oil and colour merchant.—M. R. J. MEASON, Brook-green, journalist.—C. PERKINS, Chapsdale, boot and shoe maker.—A. ROGERS, Croydon.—J. A. SMITH, Croydon, architect.—G. W. J. L. SETH, Castle-street, Falcon-square, commission agent.—W. J. WILLIAMS, Deptford, boatbuilder.—W. SPENCE, and J. NORTON, Turpin-road, street stockbrokers.—C. WOOD, East Grinstead, brewer.—H. ABRAHAM, Abchurch-lane, jeweller.—J. W. H. ANDREY, Stockport, cattle dealer.—W. BOASE, Pymouth, brushmaker.—A. BONEY, Penzance, coal merchant.—J. BOWEN, Bellingham, shoemaker.—W. BRIGGS, Hainault, bricklayer.—W. BUTTERFIELD, Sheffield.—R. CHAPMAN, Cleethorpes, joiner.—R. H. CHIVERS, Bath, stationer.—J. CLEWIS, Bloxwich, farmer.—F. T. COOPER, Clatham, rope and twine maker.—J. COOPER, Bolton, coach-builder.—T. and W. ENGLISH, Peterborough, printers.—EVANS, Bishopwearmouth, flourdealer.—J. EARN, Nottingham, hosier.—J. GABRIEL, Scarborough, waiter.—G. GODDARD, Glasgow, table-linen dealer.—W. GRIFITHS, Rhyll, lacianry.—E. C. HADEN, Seaford, surgeon.—S. HADY, Holbeck, drapery-maker.—J. HARE, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.—W. HALEY, Heywood, publican.—W. HILL, Monk's Coppenhall, auctioneer.—T. HOBBS, Walsfield, baker.—T. HOKNER, Middlesbrough, brewer.—W. J. HOSKINS, Sheffield, white-metal smith.—M. S. KINGSLEY, Hitchin.—P. KNIGHT, Pymouth, Devon, farmer.—W. B. KNOWLES, Ripley, draper.—E. LAWRENCE, Everton, commercial traveller.—G. LEIGHTON, Gosport and Oldham, provision-dealer.—W. LLOYD, Wick, farmer.—F. W. MAITIN, Southsea, china-dealer.—F. E. MERRITT, Aston, New Town, side-miller, Chester-le-Street.—C. MORRIS, Lower Hagley, labourer.—J. OLDFIELD, Hainley.—T. OWLES, Norwich.—J. PATE, Wigton, tailor.—G. S. POLKARD, Swinton.—C. C. POUCHETT, Birmingham, insurance agent.—W. PRITCHER, Alsop's Bank, Stafford, blacksmith.—C. PYBUS, Liverpool, bottle merchant.—T. RANDALL, Portsea, joiner.—J. RATCLIFFE, New Wortley.—J. RISK, Bolton-le-Moors, provision-dealer.—M. ROBINSON, Manchester, cotton-ware dealer.—G. RUSSELL, Bolton, quilt manufacturer.—W. S. SUTTON, Sneyway, furniture.—M. SMITH, West Bromwich.—E. SMITHERS, Wincobster, white-smith.—E. V. SOONS, Lowestoft, fruiterer.—H. W. STEAM, Thorold, ironkeeper.—F. TANDY, Dudley, solicitor.—C. THORNTON, Loughborough, tailor.—W. F. TOLPIN, Long Buckley, bookseller.—S. TAYLOR, Ashfield, grocer.—G. WALKER, Walsfield, farm stationer.—S. WHITE, Keyworth, joiner.—W. YOUNG, Birmingham, licensed victualler.—K. WILLIAMS, Liverpool.—F. WILLIAM, St. James's, corker.—J. STONE, Leighton Buzzard, dealer in watches.—T. H. WILLES, Plumstead, writer.—G. ROBINSON, St. John's-wood, lamp-maker.—F. J. TURNER, Farnham, wine merchant.—J. B. 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